FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 163

24 August 1981

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U.S. 'ARROGANCE' IN LIBYAN ACTION CONDEMNED

AU212000 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary: "New Piratelike Act by U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] JANA reports that on 19 August the United States carried out a serious aggressive act against Libya. The agency reports that [word indistinct] F-14 planes based on the aircraft carrier "Nimitz" violated Libyan airspace over the Gulf of Sidra in the Mediterranean, attacking and downing two Libyan military aircraft.

This gangsterlike act is further proof of the aggressiveness and brutality of U.S. imperialism and comes in the wake of the diplomatic, political and military activity undertaken by U.S. imperialism against the Arab peoples. Following Israel's attacks in Lebanon, its inhuman crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese population, the Zionist aggression against Iraq and the constant threats and provocations against other Arab countries, with Washington's open support, the Arab peoples are now witnesses to open aggression on the part of U.S. imperialism against another country and people. This clearly reveals the profound and unchanging hostility of the U.S. imperialists against the Arab peoples, a hostility which they do not intend to give up.

This piratelike act by U.S. aircraft of the 6th Fleet, which is roaming the Mediterranean like a dragon, has aroused profound anger among the peoples of the world, and particularly the Arab peoples. The U.S. imperialists are seeking to threaten, intimidate and bring to their knees not only the Libyan people, but also all the other peoples of the oil-bearing area, so that they should not dare oppose the U.S. diktat and expansion.

What happened only a few days ago in Libya could happen at any other time in any other country. It is enough for a country to dare refuse the U.S. diktat or to courageously proclaim and take independent actions in defense of its own interests. It is enough for a country to move a soldier or an aircraft in its own territory without Washington's approval, and the United States, being an imperialist power whose arrogance and aggressiveness lie in its very nature, will pounce with threats and blackmail reflecting its aggressiveness and overbearance. This aggressive action is fraught with danger for the destinies of peoples. The Arab peoples are therefore angrily condemning these brutal interventions of the United States and expressing their determination to fight to the end in defense of their rights.

To somewhat mitigate the indignation of the Libyan and other Arab peoples, the U.S. imperialists tried to justify this serious act, speculating about the question of the naval maneuvers which they have been carrying out for some time off the Libyan coast. The Pentagon spokesman, Capt Larry Hamilton, declared that the attack took place in the course of normal maneuvers held in international airspace and that the maneuvers carried out by the 6th Fleet off the Libyan coast were of a totally routine nature. He also stated that all interested parties had been notified about these maneuvers. But all this is only a justification to mislead world opinion. No one gives the right to U.S. imperialism to determine other nation's borders, to carry out maneuvers and to send its fleets into seas and oceans particularly near the shores of other countries, violating their sovereignty. The logic of the United States is the logic of a big country with regard to a small country, a logic that has marked every stage of imperialist and social imperialist aggression. The new barbarous act carried out by U.S. imperialism against Libya shows that its policy of force and armed intervention remains not only unchanged, but is even being intensified and extended. This new piratelike act by U.S. imperialism induces the Arab peoples to increase their alertness, strengthen their unity and prepare to meet the threats, aggressions and diabolical imperialist and social imperialist anti-Arab conspiracies.

'FASCIST AGGRESSION' AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAKIA VIEWED

AU221452 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 22 Aug 81

["A Date That Urges You To Be Vigilant"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 22 Aug (ATA)--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes today an article, which, speaking about 21 August, 1968, the day when the tanks of the Soviet social-imperialists and their vassals of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty rushed from all directions against Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, perpetrating in this way the grave crime of fascist aggression against the freedom and independence of a people, says: This ugly act of overt aggression was "justified" by the Soviet social-imperialists with the notorious Brezhnev's doctrine of "limited sovereignty", theory of chauvinism and expansion of big power, through which its authors want to liquidate the sovereignty of other peoples and to recognize to themselves the "sovereign right" to interfere wherever they want and whenever they want.

"Thirteen years have gone by since that time," the article writes further on, and, despite this, the "temporarily stationed" Soviet Army, as it was stated at that time, has made not a single step of withdrawal; on the contrary, it has been reinforced there and in the other vassal countries of the Warsaw Treaty.

The chronology of the activity of the Soviet social-imperialists during these last few years shows that this aggressive course of theirs is intensifying and deepening and poses great dangers to other countries and peoples. The more the contradictions within the Soviet Union become acute, the more the quarrels and oppositions within the revisionist camp keep increasing and, finally, the more its rivalry with American imperialism intensifies, the more comes to the forefront of action of the Soviet social-imperialists their military adventure, and, victim of their military adventure as is known, is Afghanistan, the Afghan people, a country and a people that are neither members of the Warsaw Treaty, nor of the "socialist family".

Those in Moscow are speaking a great deal about the "internationalist aid for the Polish communists", "not to leave them in the lurch." They openly analogies [as received] between the situation in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Poland in 1981. Top militarymen, like Ustinov, state arrogantly that the forces of the Warsaw Treaty "in the conditions of the complicated international situation are ready to carry out their internationalist duty." To this aggressive and militarist scenario are added the endless chain of ground and naval exercises conducted in Poland and nearby it during the whole summer, the stationing of troops in the borders with Poland, that ready await for "X" moment to unleash the military aggression against the Polish people.

The peoples of the world, to whom national freedom and independence are sacred, the article writes in conclusion, recall 21 August, 1968 with the feeling of hatred for its authors and they are on guard toward all those that trod on the footsteps of Hitler, American imperialism, Soviet-imperialism and the Chinese one, that do not cease hatching up intrigues and plots against the freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples, that have perpetrated and draft the plans for the perpetration of aggressions against the sovereign people and countries.

BCP 90TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED AT BUZLUDZHA PEAK

Military Memorial Ceremony

AU221842 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1800 GMT on 22 August carries a live relay from Buzludzha Peak in Bulgaria of a military memorial ceremony devoted to the 90th anniversary of the Buzludzha congress, the "first" BCP congress. At 1800 GMT an announcer describes the enthusiasm of those attending the ceremony, and adds that the following leaders are present: Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov and Chudomir Aleksandrov.

Following this, a brass band plays a march and the roll call of heroic revolutionaries and communists who perished for Bulgaria's freedom is read. At 1815 GMT Colonel (Panayotov) asks those present to kneel and thus pay tribute to those who perished for Bulgaria. Afterwards he proclaims slogans like "For the glory of the invincible Soviet Army", for the "Glory of the BCP's 90th anniversary."

At 1820 GMT the Bulgarian National Anthem is played and fireworks are heard. The live relay ends at 1821 GMT.

Memorial Commissioned

AU231501 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0700 GMT on 23 August carries a live relay from Buzludzha Peak of a memorial ceremony marking the 90th BCP anniversary and the commissioning of the Buzludzha Peak party memorial.

At 0702 GMT the announcer reports the arrival of "Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and other party and state leaders." The Bulgarian National Anthem is played, after which Todor Zhivkov reviews the honor guard. At 0710 GMT the announcer reports that wreaths are laid by the officials attending the ceremony and the leaders of the various delegations at the festive celebration. The following Bulgarian leaders are identified as attending the ceremony: "Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tasanov, and Chudomir Aleksandrov; deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers; BCP Central Committee department heads; BCP Okrug Committees' secretaries; leaders of public organizations; outstanding workers; builders of the Buzludzha Memorial, and party veterans."

Following the list of the party and state figures attending the ceremony, the announcer describes the enthusiasm of those attending the event and briefly dwells on BCP history.

At 0725 GMT the announcer says that the official part of the ceremony will be opened and chaired by Vasil Medev, BCP Stara Zagora Okrug Committee first secretary.

Vasil Medev opens the official part of the ceremony by greeting Todor Zhivkov and describing the significance of Buzludzha Peak in BCP and Bulgarian history. He announces that the ceremony is also being attended by secretaries general and first secretaries, Politburo and Central Committee members, and party and state leaders from fraternal parties and countries, who are vacationing in Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee." At 0728 GMT he declares the festive meeting open and gives the floor to Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Filipov greets the participants on behalf of the BCP Central Committee. He then discusses the history of the BCP, the significance of Buzludzha Peak, and pledges to work for new successes for the socialist society.

At 0800 GMT greeting telegrams to the BCP on the occasion of its anniversary are read by a Komsomol member.

At 0805 GMT, the official part of the ceremony ends and a festive concert begins.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS GREETINGS TO BCP

AU221848 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent a greetings message on behalf of the communists and Soviet people to the BCP Central Committee, communists and all Bulgarian working people on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the Buzludzha Congress. The greetings message notes that the BCP commemorates the 90th anniversary of the Buzludzha Congress as a leading power which confidently guides the people along the path to advanced socialism, and as an authoritative detachment of the international communist movement which is firmly defending the principles of proletarian peace, social progress, freedom and the independence of peoples.

COVERAGE OF U.S.-LIBYAN INCIDENT REPORTED

Press Cited

AU211115 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 20 August 1981 carries on page 6 a 200-word BTA report from Beirut, based on an announcement of the Libyan JANA news agency according to which eight U.S. aircraft opened fire on two Libyan aircraft over Libyan territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra on 19 August. The BTA news item adds that the United States administration was not surprised by the incident and that the weekly NEWSWEEK had previously announced that the maneuvers of the U.S. 6th Fleet were being held in the area in order to see "how Libya would react to this fact."

Denounced by Dailies

AU211048 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 21 Aug 81

["A Premeditated, Provocative Act"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 21 Aug (BTA)--"Previously drawn and purposeful provocative act." This is how the RABOTNICHESKO DELO commentary describes the raid of the USA military airforces against Libyan aircraft near the LIbyan coast.

The newspaper points to the American officials' unsoundedness of the arguments made in defense of the American fighter-pilots. Well known is Washington's recent pressure on Libya. As one of the inspirers and organizers of the 'international terrorism' well known is also CIA's ambitions to overthrow the present government of the Libyan Jamahiriyah the commentary reads in part.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO emphasizes that the pirate attack, which has "crowned" the American maneuvers in the Mediterranean, is not a coincidence by chance neither with the big military move and the military exercises launched by the Egyptian military forces along the Egyptian-Libyan border nor with the signing of the friendship treaty between Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Ethiopia. The organ of the CC of the BCP writes further on that the main thing, however, lies in the coincidence of the unrestrained use of force on the part of the American militarist forces with the wild fanning up of militarism and political adventurism in Washington. On the background of this coincidence the flagrant act of actual international terrorism is assuming a particularly sinsiter sense.

The ZEMEDOLSKO ZNAME commentary maintains that the incident near the Libyan coast is the latest proof of the adventurous and aggressive policy of the White House which counts on the overt international terrorism, on the brute military force with a view to frighten the peoples and the countries which have done away with the imperialist oppression and have taken the road to independent development.

PRESIDENT REAGAN ATTEMPTS TO 'DICTATE' POLICY

AU241011 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 24 Aug 81

["A Policy of Dictation and Pressure"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 24 Aug (BTA)--Commenting on the attempts made by Reagan's government to dictate political decisions to Western Europe and to fan up anti-Soviet campaign, today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes: "President Reagan has taken a decision on manufacturing and stockpiling the neutron weapon, without preliminary consultations with the Western European allies. Obviously the maneuver had been well thought over by the American administration which was aware that any preliminary consultation could have resulted in harmful publicity in Europe.

The newspaper points out that President Reagan has succeeded in silencing his NATO allies and adds: "Do the American politicians really think that the Europeans are naive to the point of not understanding whom the new so-called "humane" weapon is directed against? The millions of people in Western Europe know very well that they are faced with the potential danger of being the first victims of the neutron death".

The newspaper notes that through his attempts to hinder the European East-West economic contacts, President Reagan is resorting to methods of the "cold war". "In the 70-ies

The economic cooperation of the socialist countries with the West became a material base for strengthening peace and security in Europe. That is the reason why all sober-thinking politicians, and all the progressive people in Western Europe will hardly accept President Reagan's attempts to pursue a policy of dictation and pressure, in full disrespect to the interests of the Western European countries and peoples", RABOTNICHESKO DELO underlines.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU221547 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov have sent most cordial greetings and good wishes to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from fascist domination.

During the past 36 years, the telegram says, the Romanian people under the leadership of their Communist Party and in cooperation with the countries of the socialist community have achieved noteworthy successes in building socialism. We are pleased to note that Bulgaria and Romania, together with the Soviet Union and the remaining countries of the Warsaw Pact, are making a valuable contribution to the struggle for defending the cause of peace and strengthening international security.

We believe, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov emphasized in their telegram, that the traditional friendship and cooperation between our peoples, countries and parties will continue to strengthen and develop based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, as well as for the well-being of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, and in the interest of the unity of the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement and peace and socialism in the world.

STANISHEV RECEIVES ITALIAN PARTY FUNCTIONARIES

AU201035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met Antonio Bassolino, member of the Communist Party of Italy [PCI] leadership and (Giuseppe Trippa), secretary of the PCI Federation in the city of Bergamo, who are vacationing in our country. During the talks the two sides briefed each other on their parties' activities and discussed topical issues of the international situation. The recent decision of the U.S. administration to produce the neutron bomb was pointed out in particular during the talk. The necessity was stressed to intensify the struggle of communists and all peace-loving forces against the production of the neutron bomb, against the arms race, and for peace and disarmament.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO NORWAY

AU211903 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Oslo, 21 Aug (BTA)--A Bulgarian economic delegation headed by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, visited Oslo, August 19-21, at the invitation of the Norwegian Government. Mr Lukanov was received by Mrs Gro Brundtland, prime minister of Norway, with Mr Per Kleppe, minister for long-term planning and coordination, Mr Per Olberg, state secretary at the Ministry of Commerce and Shipping and by other officials. Besides that, the delegation had a number of meetings with business circles representatives, at which were discussed the specific chances for cooperation in metallurgy, agriculture, the food industry, the cellulose and paper industry, tourism, ship-building, industrial electronics, etc. Intergovernmental agreements were signed for cooperation in the tourist industry and an agreement on maritime merchant shipping was initialled. The two countries gave a positive assessment to the possibilities for the promotion of mutual cooperation and expressed wish to work further in that direction.

STANISHEV MEETS SENEGALESE POLITBURO MEMBER

AU221933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has met (Magat Tiam) member of the Senegalese Independence and Labor Party Politburo, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. During the cordial and friendly talks, information on the two parties' activity was exchanged and a desire for further developing the fraternal ties between the two parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was expressed.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY--On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania, 22 August, a festive celebration took place at the "6 September" combine for production of electric cars in Sofia. This celebration was organized by the Sofia City Party Committee and the Bulgarian-Romanian Friendship Society. The celebration was opened by Velcho Lulchev, secretary of Sofia City Party Committee. Prof Todor Stoychev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian-Romanian Friendship Society, read a report. Petre Duminica, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, was also present. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 20 Aug 81 AU]

POLISH PRESS STRIKE, FOREIGN INFLUENCES ANALYZED

'Increasingly Brutal' Pressure

AU211320 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Aug 81 p 7

[Warsaw dispatch by Jan Lipavsky: "What Is Behind 'Days Without Newspapers'? Methods of Political Pressure Becoming Increasingly Brutal"]

[Excerpts] In the night from 18 to 19 August reports began coming in from various parts of Poland on the conflicts which accompanied the Wednesday newspaper publication, because not everywhere had "Solidarity's" strike appeal found understanding and support. Without the least scruple, small groups of members of this organization often forced other people to let the rotary presses in the printing houses remain idle.

However, this did not happen everywhere. For instance, TRYBUNA LUDU--which appeared with four pages (normally eight) and a considerably reduced number of copies (150,000; normally about 1 million) had found a place in Warsaw where comradely hands helped the PZPR Central Committee organ to maintain its links with its readers even on 19 August. Some other party dailies succeeded in achieving this, too. Thus the first day of the strike did not at all pass as its organizers wished it to pass. On top of that, they reaped a storm of protests from various institutions, plants, editorial offices and readers.

The obstinacy of certain "Solidarity" officials is also testified to by the following fact: When some of the employees of the Warsaw "House of Polish Print" expressed their willingness to work on the publication of newspapers, "Solidarity" immediately went on strike. Although the Wednesday issue of ZYCIE WARSZAWY had already been printed, members of "Solidarity" did not permit it to be distributed... The past hours have shown that many journalists and people of the press could not be manipulated, or divided in their aversion to the strike. On television's special morning newscast it was stressed that viewers had been acquainted with those things that would perhaps not appear in the newspapers because of the strike. But of course it is also true that in certain places in the country "Solidarity" had pushed through its will and the newspapers did not appear.

What are the "Solidarity" bosses really concerned with in this new political provocation? Is the purpose really to force the government by this violent method to provide yet more space for its bosses on television and radio? Is it really and purely "revenge" in the form of a strike, repayment for the justified criticism of the people who are organizing all these "protest actions" to the detriment of society? The resolutions sharply condemning the strike organizers also show that the gentlemen of "Solidarity" are concerned with more than this. They regard this strike as a test run for gathering experience which should serve them in acquiring broader control of the PPR's communications media. On the eve of the strike one of the bosses of Mazowiec "Solidarity" declared on television: We want to determine ourselves what and how we write and speak about ourselves in the communications media--and not what others write and speak about us. In fact, "Solidarity" wants to have its own "autonomous" television and radio editorial office, one not subordinated to the state radio and television committee.

The appetite increases with eating, as the saying goes. After months of concessions to the political players from "Solidarity," they are now increasing their demands and using increasingly brutal methods of political pressure on the people's power and the party.

The Polish public had the opportunity to acquaint itself with the declaration issued by the spokesman of the office of the general prosecutor of the Polish People's Republic, from which it follows that the prosecutors' offices in the country have started investigations of instances of the distribution of anti-Soviet and antistate printed material, published in plenty by "Solidarity."

Time will tell whether the "Solidarity" bosses will not designate this reply of the state bodies to the increasingly frequent acts of arbitrariness and violation of the law as "a further attack" on this organization; and whether they will not take it as a pretext for evoking new antistate acts.

CIA, AFL-CIO 'INTERFERENCE'

AU211420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Aug 81 p 7

[Article by Pavol Minarik: "Who Is Afraid of Calm; On the Development of Events in Poland"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IT IS NOW 1 YEAR THAT THE COUNTRY OF OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR, THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC HAS BEEN UNDERGOING AN OPEN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS. DURING THIS TIME OUR NEWSPAPER HAS APPEARED MORE THAN 300 TIMES, AND ALMOST ALWAYS IT HAS CARRIED INFORMATION ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITUATION IN POLAND. THE REPORTS, COMMENTARIES AND ANALYSES DID NOT ABOUND IN OPTIMISM. WE POINTED OUT IN THEM, TRUTHFULLY, THE DANGEROUS DEVELOPMENT WHICH TIME AND AGAIN -- LET US NOT BE AFRAID TO STATE THIS -- RESEMBLED AN ATTACK ON ONE AND THE SAME WICKET. THE FACT IS THAT THE ATTACKER WHO HAS BEEN BRAINLESSLY FIRING AWAY ONE UNREALISTIC DEMAND AFTER ANOTHER WAS AND IS "SOLIDARITY." THIS FACT NEED NOT BE STRESSED.

During the almost 12 months of the existence of this [pofiderna] [meaning unknown -- possibly typo for "perfinda" -- perfidious] trade union organization certain facts have emerged which cannot be called anything else but a provocation, not even with the best will in the world. Events even went so far that "Solidarity" openly began to act from the position of strength, with an unambiguous aim: to provoke a confrontation, which threatens with a bloody culmination.

These days, when some of the "Solidarity" people are starting to replace psychological terror with physical terror and Boss Lech Walesa supports such activity by his followers by declaring: "Our organization has no trust in the Government of the Polish People's Republic," I guess one should stop a moment to ponder why it is that it has proved impossible in Poland to cope with, or rather halt, the growing trend to anarchy, chaos and lawlessness.

Actually, one single problem is the beginning and end of everything. From the very beginning the "Solidarity" bosses have been clinging to the principle THAT SOCIAL PEACE IS THE GREATEST DANGER FOR THEM. That is why they decided to make use of various methods of confrontation, just so as to prevent the normalization of everyday life in the country. If the government makes even the smallest attempt to settle accounts with those who are causing constant unrest, "Solidarity" immediately starts kicking up the dust and demagogically accuses the state bodies of somehow disturbing the peace. It did this a few days ago when, for a change, it accused the PZPR of disturbing the peace in the country. The Polish communists earned this "assessment" [hodnotenie] by starting court proceedings against those storm troops from the ranks of "Solidarity" who had recently terrorized honorable people in the Sosnowiec mine, people who rejected strike action. THE GDANSK "SOLIDARITY" HEADQUARTERS HAD EVEN PREPARED PROTEST PETITIONS, appealing for the defense of these "heroes" -- who are in reality scum in "Solidarity" dress, who had beaten and spat on their colleagues and dishonored the Red star and Poland's ties of alliance with the socialist countries. If we add to this the public dissemination of various anti-Soviet and other antistate materials and the constant provoking of strike waves and diverse, grossest provocations, we can hardly believe our own eyes when we read in the "Solidarity" press that "it alone is capable of leading Poland out of the current crisis." At the same time it is true that "SOLIDARITY" DID NOT JOIN THE ECONOMIC RENEWAL, AND THAT ITS BOSSES, AS WELL AS A NUMBER OF ITS RANK-AND-FILE MEMBERS, ARE PROVIDING PROOF OF THIS, DAILY AND IN PUBLIC. It is due to them that Poland is perhaps the only country in Europe, or even in the world, where people are being prevented from voluntarily working and thus helping to resolve the crisis.

These are most original "endeavors" to resolve the menacing situation. But in reality they mean preparations for taking over the power in the country. In this connection the thought crops up: From where have certain people in Poland derived their recent certainty that the state bodies will not take more resolute steps to prevent the menace to socialism, and to successfully defend the country's independence? It is possible that such hopes were evoked by the recent resolution of the U.S. House of Representatives, which states that the United States "will not remain indifferent toward all and any measures of internal pressure" in Poland. In other words, it suits their game that WASHINGTON IS CLAIMING SOME "RIGHT" TO DICTATE TO A SOVEREIGN STATE WHAT MEASURES IT MIGHT DARE, OR MIGHT DARE NOT, TAKE IN ORDER TO PUT ITS HOUSE IN ORDER AND TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE PREVAILING MAJORITY OF POLES AGAINST ATTACKS OF THE COUNTERREVOLUTION THAT IS INCITED FROM THE WEST. Moreover, this is an example of an unprecedented interference in Poland's internal affairs and in its ties of alliance.

Among those who are deepening the difficulties of present-day Poland and who are placing it in a false light in the international arena are undoubtedly the CIA and the leadership of the American AFL-CIO trade union association. They have set up a kind of special "fund for assistance to Polish workers," with the aim of supporting the tendencies in the Polish People's Republic that correspond to imperialism's interests. But normally thinking people in Poland do not care for such assistance. The activity of other subversive centers is also increasing. A special Polish group has been operating for some time in the U.S. Department of State. According to instructions from the top U.S. political figures, it has worked out various alternatives for maintaining tension in Poland. These actions are aimed against the real interests of the Polish people and are seriously impeding peace and international cooperation.

Imperialism's gross interference in Polish affairs continues in spite of the fact that this country is in debt, primarily to the West. If the West wants Poland to pay off its debts to it, one could expect it to be interested, theoretically, in the restoration of calm in this country. But the very opposite is happening. The interest in escalating tension can be understood unambiguously as a game for higher stakes than the repayment of dollar debts. ONE CANNOT DOUBT THAT THE STAKE IS SOCIALISM.

PRESIDIUM HEARS REPORT ON HUSAK, BREZHNEV TALKS

LD211826 Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Aug (CETEKA)--The Presidium of the Communist Party Central Committee highly appreciated today the results of the friendly meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party and Czechoslovak president, and Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and Soviet president, in the Crimea on July 22.

The Presidium noted that the meeting reaffirmed the absolute identity of views on all issues, and gave new incentives to the deepening of the friendship, alliance and fraternal cooperation between the communist parties and peoples of the two countries. It stressed Czechoslovakia's interest in further extension of bilateral economic relations on the basis of coordinated five-year plans, and in systematic deepening of cooperation and specialization in production.

The Communist Party Central Committee Presidium reaffirmed full support for the principled Leninist peace policy of the CPSU and for the consistent struggle of the Soviet Union for peace, detente and disarmament, and against the dangerous policy of the most aggressive forces of imperialism led by U.S. reactionary circles which endanger the peaceful life of nations and increase the danger of a new armed conflict. The Presidium stressed the importance of the peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and of the coordinated efforts of the countries of the socialist community to preserve and deepen the process of detente.

"The consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union corresponds fully with the most vital interests of the Czechoslovak people and meets with broad support of progressive and peace-loving forces all over the world", the Presidium said.

RUDE PRAVO ASSESSES 'SET OF MEASURES' IMPACT

AU211825 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Set of Measures and the Plan"]

[Excerpts] The Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy introduces new elements into the surveys of economic development, elements that are already beginning to manifest themselves in implementation of the state plan. They show both good and less positive effects, for which the sectors and enterprises are jointly accountable. It has turned out that the introduction of the Set of Measures is a more exacting task than the managerial staff of many organizations assumed, and that also the degree of understanding of the purpose of all the regulations aimed at improving the system of management and planning varies, both in the sphere of decisionmaking and in the sphere of practical implementation.

This year's survey of the development of the national economy during the first 6 months of the year, for the first time, lists the adjusted value added index. In industry, the growth rate of this index was 2 percent higher than that of the formerly decisive index of gross production, which now serves only as an orientation aid. This is also favorably reflected in the fulfillment of the profit plan, even though its development has been influenced by other indexes as well. However, the main contribution of the [adjusted value added] index is that it reflects the performance of the enterprises irrespective of the material costs, which in many sectors were distorting the reality while the previous method of evaluating plan fulfillment was in force.

In the centrally planned industry, the enterprise plans were, on aggregate, overfulfilled in all the main indexes in the first 6 months of the year. However, the noncomprehensive fulfillment of the plan concerning the key indexes, as well as the irregular fulfillment of the plan concerning the production of important products in some branches, persisted. A total of 50.4 percent of all organizations in industry fulfilled all the indexes set for them as a criterion of plan fulfillment in the first 6 months of the year. That means that only slightly more than one-half of all organizations succeeded in mastering all indexes.

However, a different situation prevails in the construction sector where the adjusted value added index was underfulfilled by 1.1 percent. In this sector 35 percent of all organizations failed to fulfill the indexes set for the routine evaluation of plan fulfillment.

The Set of Measures emphasizes a reduction of production costs. The development of this index was more favorable than prescribed by the plan. It is also a good thing that in the first 6 months of the year overall stocks in the centrally run economic organizations were reduced, meaning that the resources frozen in those assets were activated. However, less favorable is the fact that the composition of the stocks worsened, especially because of the increased share of additional unfinished production.

Another demand of the improved system of management is to introduce a greater evenness and balance into fulfilling individual tasks, to avoid overfulfilling some deliveries at the expense of others, and to make more rigid adherence to the planned production structure and range of products. Deliveries for the domestic market, exports and other types of deliveries were fulfilled or overfulfilled on aggregate, with the exception of deliveries for selected construction projects.

A total of 28 percent of organizations failed to fulfill their tasks, which was unfavorably reflected in the development of capital construction. Even more organizations, almost 37 percent, failed to fulfill other types of deliveries, even though in overall terms the volume of those deliveries was overfulfilled.

Some provisions of the Set of Measures palpably penalize poor quality production. Losses caused by poor quality production were reduced 15 percent when compared with the first half year of 1980. They represented one percent of profits--a lost percent, naturally, in keeping with the new regulations. Enterprises in the sectors of general engineering and light industry accounted for the greatest share in the overall volume of losses.

Other criteria of the Set of Measures give preferential treatment to innovation and top quality of industrial products. Compared with the past, there has been an improvement in this respect, which--however--does not yet correspond to the needs of our economy. In the first 6 months, new products accounted for 15 percent of the entire production volume. Products of high technical and economic standards accounted for a little more than one-third of the new products. Both these indexes are markedly better than the indexes for last year as a whole but, nevertheless, the progress concerns only low figures and low volumes. It is easier to praise the development of lodged claims, which dropped to about two-fifths of last year's level. This indicates that the criteria of the Set of Measures aimed at improving quality are beginning to work, albeit not in all sectors, especially in the electrotechnical, metalworking and leatherworking industries.

Thus, how is the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System being implemented in practice? It has a number of positive features resulting from application of the new elements of management and evaluation of work. However, for the time being it is taking root in practice very unevenly--more firmly in industry than in the construction sector--and not all the criteria have been fully grasped and mastered as yet. As a result, the effect of the Set of Measures has been partial so far and it will take a long time before it becomes effective across the board. There is also no lack of views to the effect that some negative, or--rather--hitherto unsatisfactory aspects of the national economy's development are caused by inertia in planning and thus a failure to improve planning quality or, on the other hand, by changes in managerial work that are inconsistent with the spirit of the Set of Measures. It is quite certain that a number of negative features are caused by the unchanged thinking and approach to work by some employees of the economic apparatus who are still losing time searching for excuses and imputing responsibility for shortcomings to others instead of focusing on solving the problems.

What is needed? The Set of Measures is a good method for raising the effectiveness and quality of all work. However, it is unconditionally essential to apply all parts of this method everywhere and consistently. Some of the measures that have been adopted undoubtedly require a certain time, but this time must not be wasted by temporizing in the hope that the demands placed on one's work might be eventually somewhat lowered. Such temporizing would amount to closing one's eyes to the relentlessly continuing development in the world economy and would be unfavorably reflected in the fulfillment of our society's fundamental goal, which is to consolidate and improve living standards and the attained social security. This fundamental goal can be achieved only by systemically improving management and labor organization, and by raising the effectiveness and quality of work--simply, by intensifying intellectual and work processes and by consistently applying the Set of Measures at every workplace, in the activity of all our working people.

U.S. ACTION IN GULF OF SIDRA CALLED 'PROVOCATION'

LD231800 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 23 Aug 81

["About the Sidra Gulf Provocation"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 23 Aug (MTI)--Commenting on the recent American provocative action in the Libyan Gulf of Sidra, the Sunday editions of NEPSZABADSAG put the question: Where is the limit to American aggressivity?

The daily goes on to point out: Reagan--referring to the defeat in Vietnam--won the presidential seat with the promise that he would return America to its once-shining national pride and greatness. "And what did the American nation receive during Reagan's eight months in office? Among other things a budget where the unprecedented cut in the social expenditures should cover the extra military spending; the war industry has started to produce the intermediate-range missiles; the neutron bomb and the production program of the MX missiles and new fighter planes has also been launched. Is it the escalated armament that would return the self-esteem of the American nation? Or some pirate attack like the one in the Gulf of Sidra? It is hard to make anyone believe that the United States will be able to restore its own national prestige with aggressive actions against smaller countries than itself while creating additional tensions in the already sufficiently explosive international atmosphere which tensions may produce new hotbeds of war", stresses NEPSZABADSAG.

"The administration of such a big power as the United States should possess the necessary discretion to consider also the interests and opinions of the 'rest' of the world, outside its own empire. That it lacks the necessary consideration is testified not only by the Libyan incident, by that they want to eliminate also, the person Mr. Al-Qadhdhafi: President Reagan is having the Navy to exercise threatening marine landing operations on the shores of Cuba, calls U.S. sphere of interest territories lying at distances of ten thousand kilometres from the United States borders and incites tension in several places of the world."

"Of course fear too may produce some sort of 'respect' with the cowards and the submissive. But what kind of 'pride', what kind of 'greatness' can feed on such respect? Not to speak of that the peoples have for the most part got over the time when one used to bow to dictates. And not only because they have had enough of the conceit of the policy of supreme power but also because there exists a force which puts a limit to threats," ends the NEPSZABADSAG commentary.

FOUR SENTENCED TO JAIL FOR PASSPORT FALSIFICATION

WA240852 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Aug 81 p 12

[Text] Karoly Okos, a 31-year-old, unemployed Budapest resident, previously convicted of rowdyism, document falsification and complicity in suicide, left Hungary for Yugoslavia on a valid passport. From there he crossed illegally into Italy and emigrated to the United States. Two years later he returned to Hungary where he married 27-year-old Agnes Marton. The two agreed that they would go to the West illegally.

Because Okos could not obtain a passport for himself, he asked his acquaintance, 32-year-old Ferenc Font, to obtain "socialist" travel papers. Because they were intent on document falsification from the outset, Font's passport was filled in with a personal description of Karoly Okos. At Okos' expense, Font tested the passport, traveling on numerous occasions to Czechoslovakia and Romania. When they deemed the time right for flight, Okos asked Gyula Dravicz, the third accused, to help in forging the passport. The photograph was changed on the passport and a forged "exit permit" was stamped in it. Agnes Marton's expired passport was "revalidated." The fourth accused, Antal Bormuth, put the "transit" stamp in the passports. The accused took a risk; they first traveled to Romania where they intended to cross to Yugoslavia from Turnu Severin. However, the Romanian border guards detected the forgery and shipped the accused back to Hungary. (Incidentally, the group also prepared a forged passport for Jozsef Varga who, having just received a non-appealable sentence of 7 months loss of liberty, wished to go abroad to avoid serving his sentence. Later, Varga reconsidered and reported to jail.)

The penal jury of the Central District Court under Dr Dora Vasak sentenced Karoly Okos to 2 years and 6 months in jail; Agnes Marton, to 1 year and 4 months; Antal Bormuth, to 1 year and 2 months and Jozsef Varga, to 6 months. The others involved in the case received suspended sentences and fines.

STATE PRICE COMMISSION ANNOUNCES NEW PRICES

LD232106 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Aug (PAP)--The State Price Commission today announced a list of new bread, flour and cereal product prices which it said it intends to make effective as of August 31, one week away.

Linked to the new price list is a compensation system under which the population would receive a uniform monthly sum of 150 zlotys per head, except for the low pension holders, public welfare aid takers and alimony fund users who would get 200 zlotys per head.

The bread prices are raised on average by between 100 and 200 per cent, depending on the kind of bread. For example, the standard 800-gram loaf will go up in price from 6.70 zlotys to 16 zlotys. The prices of flour and groats will be raised by between 7.5 and 2.5 times, flaked oats--2.5 to 3 times, macaroni--over 3 times, corn flakes--50 per cent, and rice--over 3 times.

The compensation system, submitted to the trade unions, has already been approved by the branch and autonomous union authorities. Meanwhile, the Solidarity union has come up with another compensation system which provides for greater differentiation.

The State Price Commission has said that the Solidarity compensation proposals are also acceptable provided all the trade unions agree on their standpoint on this matter. The [words indistinct] system, however, will take time to be carried into effect, because the technicalities involved in a strongly marked differentiation system cannot be solved instantaenously. Under the Solidarity system, the case of every employee, every pensioner and every child would have to be examined separately in terms of their monetary status, age, etc.

The State Price Commission's proposal is to raise the prices on August 31 because of the urgency involved in checking the wasteful bread and grain product economy. But the commission says, at the same time, that the presented compensation system can be modified depending on the outcome of the trade unions' discussions which is not foreclosed by the State Price Commission decision.

MINISTRY REQUESTS 'CALM' PURCHASE OF BREAD

LD211839 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] As the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services reports, in some voivodships particularly intense buying of bread was noted today. Bread supplies, which are considerably greater than every previous Friday, have failed to meet demand. The ministry announces that tomorrow, Saturday, is a normal working day for the trade and bread will be supplied in larger amounts. There is therefore no reason to make excessive purchases. The ministry requests that bread be purchased calmly, in the normal amounts, so that there will be enough bread for everybody.

SOLIDARITY CONGRESS COMMISSION ENDS WORK IN GDANSK

LD211936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] A 3-day session of the NSZZ Solidarity Congress Commission has ended in Gdansk. The session drafted the program of the first national congress of the union to be held in Gdansk 5 through 7 September and 26 September through 1 October. The draft order of debates of the congress has also been mapped out and the theses for discussion adopted.

More on Solidarity Meeting

LD220956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The 3-day meeting of the Congress Commission of the first NSZZ Solidarity congress delegates has ended in Gdansk. The Congress Commission issued an appeal to all delegates to the first Solidarity national congress calling for a serious attitude to the debates, down-to-earth discussion and a curtailment of possible disputes. It also presented the concept and possible course of the congress and envisages that both the first and second parts of the congress may be extended.

RADOM SOLIDARITY TO CALL TWO WARNING STRIKES

LD231980 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] A meeting of the Solidarity organization in Radom region has accepted a resolution on organizing, in the next few days, two warning strikes in connection with another impasse in talks between the government commission and the local union.

At the same time, those taking part in the meeting have asked the premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, to immediately resume the negotiations which began in Radom in the third week of March this year, taking into consideration the conditions put forward by the board of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Radom region concerning the place of negotiations and the person of the chairman of the government commission.

In view of the 1-hour warning strike scheduled for next Tuesday in the voivodship's transportation enterprise, the enterprise party organization has adopted a resolution, as has the branch union, in which they oppose the efforts to disorganize the municipal bus transportation in Radom.

Talks Demanded

LD240920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Radom: Social tension in the Radom region has intensified lately. Indeed, the regional Solidarity has announced two warning strikes: one to be held on 25 August in the voivodship urban transportation enterprise; the other is a general strike to be held on 28 August. Both of them will be 1-hour strikes. The date of the real strike--as it was described--will be fixed by Solidarity on 31 August unless the talks between the government commission and the Radom union [Solidarity] which started at the end of March, are resumed by 1400 tomorrow.

SOLIDARITY PROTESTS KATOWICE PRINTWORKS CLOSURE

LD212206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] According to PAP, in the Katowice steelworks a mass meeting, organized by the works commission of Solidarity, was held today in connection with the immobilization several days ago of the printing works at the steelworks, where the bulletin WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC [THE FREE TRADE UNIONIST] is printed. The representatives of Solidarity demanded that the printing works be set in action again and that its workers be reemployed. They also submitted a motion for a vote of no confidence in the head manager of the combine, proposing that a referendum be held among the workforce on this matter. Today's actions by the leaders of Solidarity at the steelworks met with the protest a [word indistinct] workers, of the party organizations and their members, including the party group in the printing works.

Solidarity Demands Noted

LD221000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A meeting organized by the local NSZZ Solidarity works commission was held yesterday in Huta Katowice in connection with the immobilization several days ago of the steel plant's printing department at which WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC [the FREE TRADE UNIONIST] was printed. Solidarity representatives demanded that the printing department again become operational, that its workers be reemployed and that those guilty of closing the premises be punished. It was also stated that WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEV would continue to be printed. Representatives of the steel plant's management denied Solidarity's accusations.

Steelworkers Union Opposition

LD222242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] PAP has conveyed the following statement from the union council of the Steelworkers Union at the Katowice steelworks which says, among other things:

Recently, various actions have taken place in the steelworks, which were of a political character and organized by NSZZ Solidarity. These were met by the majority of the workforce with disapproval.

All actions, regardless of whether they are warning strikes, rallies or protest marches, in which the leading slogans are political demands, or which question our geopolitical place, must be assessed negatively, the statement says.

A decisive majority of the workforce condems this type of adventurist action, which was demonstrated by Friday's protest rally. During the Friday rally no substantial accusation was made against the supreme director of the combinat. However, a demand was made to hold a referendum among the workers concerning a vote of no confidence in him. According to the statement members of the Steelworkers Trade Union will not take part in the referendum and at the same time they appeal to the entire workforce to boycott the provocative action.

PRINTING STRIKE CONTINUES IN OLSZTYN PLANT

NC211327 Paris AFP in English 1312 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Aug (AFP)--Printing workers at Olsztyn in north Poland continued their strike action for the third consecutive day today after printers elsewhere in the country had gone back to work stopping publication of the local party paper GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA.

A union source said the Olsztyn typographers were angry at a report on television that they had used force on Wednesday to prevent some of their colleagues from working of the paper. They are demanding an official denial.

The workers are also upset that management has said it will not pay them for other printing work carried out during the two days when they did not work on the newspaper.

The strike by printers and newspaper distribution workers was called off yesterday after the government agreed to resume negotiations next week with the independent trade union grouping Solidarity, which is demanding access to the media so that it can reply to attacks on it.

Deputy Voivoda Explanation

LD221119 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The printers' strike is continuing in the newspaper department of the Olsztyn printing plant. The fourth successive issue of GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA has not been printed there; however, all other publications have been printed as usual. The decision to extend the press strike--despite the recommendations of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity, the Solidarity press spokesman and Solidarity's main board in the Warmia-Mazury region--was made 2 days ago by the workforce [word indistinct]. On the initiative of a GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA team, the striking printers met with journalists yesterday. Attempts were made to reach an agreement that would halt the strike and return the GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA to normal publication conditions. However, the journalists attempted to organize mediatory meetings of all the interested parties as quickly as possible. GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA, published for the fourth time in a smaller format and outside the Olsztyn printing plant, contains the following explanation by the Olsztyn deputy vovoda: "It cannot ask editor-in-chief of GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA, the voivodship prosecutor and the director of [word indistinct] to stop their professional activities. An official letter arrived at the voivodship prosecutor's office and it was the prosecutor's duty to begin clarifying proceedings. I cannot (?ban) him from that. I cannot act contrary to regulations, contrary to the law in force."

Today's edition of GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA, like all the previous emergency issues, was distributed as usual and rapidly disappeared from (?newstands).

Talks Proposal Rejected

LD241010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Wladyslaw Bogdanski dispatch from Olsztyn]

[Excerpts] For the fifth consecutive day the GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA has been published in a changed format and with reduced circulation, but was not printed at the Olsztyn printing office because of the continuing strike by the printers.

On Saturday the printers were visited by Janusz Onyszkiewicz, press spokesman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity. According to a report carried in the STRAJKOWA KRONIKA he expressed support for a continuation of the strike.

Yesterday evening I interviewed a representative of the strike committee. He told me that the Olsztyn voivoda had expressed his readiness to hold talks with the strike committee at the voivodship office. This proposal, however, was rejected by the strikers as they demand holding negotiations at the Olsztyn printing office in the presence of the entire workforce. Thus the strike continues.

MEDIA PROBLEMS CONTINUE DESPITE PRESS STRIKE

Walesa Calls for Truth

NC232210 Paris AFP in English 2203 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Aug (AFP)--Lech Walesa, head of the independent trade union federation Solidarity, today called on Polish journalists to tell the truth, particularly when reporting on Solidarity.

The appeal was significant in that the press bureau for Solidarity's first congress, opening September 5 in Gdansk, had just announced that Polish radio and television officials still had not answered a request to negotiate for press coverage of the meeting.

In a written statement press bureau chief Marek Podgorczyk said the proposal for negotiations was made in the last half of July to the official committee for radio and television questions.

Mr Walesa told print, television and radio journalists that "the truth" was as vital to Poland as coal, its greatest natural resource.

He appealed to members of the press to help his organization "spread the truth" and reminded them they were working "in the service of all" Poles.

"Your honesty and resolute conduct (to resist any pressure) can protect the country in the face of new strikes," Mr Walesa said. He also promised them that Solidarity would "defend (them) if they were subjected to pressures."

Censorship Laws Still Apply

NC211244 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Aug (AFP)--Poles were [words indistinct] reminder today that the country's strict 1946 censorship laws still apply and that the more liberal code recently enacted by the parliament does not take effect until October 1.

Spokesman for the central office of public prosecutions (Myeczyslaw Mamot) said that 86 criminal inquiries were currently proceeding into various unauthorized broadsheets, leaflets, and posters--"most of them issued by regional sections of Solidarity."

In an interview today in the Polish Communist Party daily TRYBUNA LUDU, following Wednesday's and Thursday's two-day national printing strike called by the independent labour confederation Solidarity to campaign for freer access to the news media, Mr (Mamot) indicated that unauthorized publishing could still be punished by a 12-month jail term.

Though "for some time the office of public prosecutions has shown restraint" towards unlawful publications, Mr (Mamot) said, it had recently been forced to "adopt a position [word indistinct] with its obligations".

This had followed an increase in the number of publications issued by Solidarity or anonymously, "in flagrant opposition to the prevailing regulations".

He said the 86 inquiries related to publications which "offended or libelled" Poland's leadership, attacked the country's alliances, and contained "false information" about the operations of political organizations, notably of the Polish Communist Party.

"Such publications cannot be tolerated under the Polish criminal code," Mr (Mamot) added.

Last week, the authorities shut down the printing press at the Huta Katowice steelworks, which published a local Solidarity bulletin, alleging that it had carried "anti-Soviet caricatures". Solidarity's central governing body, KKP [National Consultative Commission] reported on Tuesday by dismissing the charge as "pure insinuation" and offered arrangements for the bulletin to be printed in another area.

Mazowsze TU Press Conference

LD211210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU and ZYCIE WARSZAWY published today a report from the press conference held yesterday at the headquarters of NSZZ Solidarity Mazowsze region which was dedicated to the days without newspapers proclaimed by that union.

During the conference the press spokesman of NSZZ Solidarity Janusz Onyszkiewicz recalled the causes, which in the opinion of NSZZ Solidarity had been at the root of the decision to embark on this action. He also stated that at the beginning of next week, representatives of NSZZ Solidarity will meet government representatives for another round of talks concerning the union's access to mass media, mainly radio and television.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on Solidarity

LD221018 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Aug (PAP)--The Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said that the recent actions by Solidarity such as "hunger marches", protest on wheels, "days without the press" and "days without exports" are bound to "raise astonishment and sharp objection. Astonishment--because in the ranks of a mass union organization, which was born out of protest against the violation of the principles of democracy in the social and political life as well as against [word indistinct] voluntarism and high-handedness of individuals, there are people who do not hesitate, using the same discredited methods, to impose upon the others their own private views and stands. It is, however, the business of those others concerned about the good name of the union to oppose similar practices."

"Sharp common objection must be evoked by the fact of glaring violation of the principles of legal order, the use of a self-styled liberum veto and the violation of the state and univeral social interests.

"Therefore, it might be worthwhile, perhaps, to come out generally and in solidarity for... "days" without adventures," stated in conclusion ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

MARCH COMMITTEE HOLDS NATIONAL MEETING IN WARSAW

NC222214 Paris AFP in English 2148 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Aug (AFP) -- Organizers of a march to free Polish political prisoners, which was called off last week, today held a meeting here at the national level, well-informed sources said.

A seven-member steering committee was set up to coordinate activities of regional committees. At the same time some 100 members of defense committees for prisoners of conscience from major Polish cities met at the Warsaw branch headquarters of the independent trade union federation Solidarity. Solidarity itself was not involved in the debates, the sources said. Solidarity promised earlier to look into the political prisoners issue. The march's steering committee today decided to start negotiations with Solidarity on the subject.

The defense committee members came from Gdansk, Krakow, Radom, Bydgoszcz, Lodz, Kielce, Torun, Katowice and the capital.

The march, which was to have culminated in Warsaw, was suspended following an appeal from Poland's Roman Catholic Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp and the National Coordinating Committee of Solidarity.

NEGATIVE REACTION TO SOLIDARITY MEAT EXPORT BAN

TRYBUNA LUDU Cited

LD221532 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Aug (PAP)--The Polish party newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU stated today that finding a "prestigious" solution to the conflicting issue of meat exports blocked by Solidarity in the port of Gdynia for two weeks already became now a matter of ambition for a small group of the union's activists.

Solidarity is blocking the shipment of meat preserves traditionally exported to Britain and the U.S. Overall, about 100 containers have been held up ashore during the Gdynia blockade, said the daily adding that "there is no end in sight to this abnormal situation."

In a response to their query whether they could ship at least a part of meat held up at the start of the action, the port authorities got the following reply from Solidarity leader Bogdan Lis: "Until the (Solidarity) National Consultative Commission obtains the balance of food exports and imports, and a list of border terminals for food shipments (including food quantity), the blockade decisions will not be withdrawn."

Meanwhile, "the portfolio of the document exchanged in this case is steadily swelling," noted TRYBUNA LUDU.

Seamen, Dockers TU Statement

LD221348 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Statement issued by the Works Council of the Trade Union of Seamen and Dockers at the Polish Ocean Lines on the boycott of meat exports, addressed to the minister of maritime economy--date not specified]

[Text] [No dateline received] The Seamen and Dockers Trade Union Works Council (ZZMIP) of the Polish Ocean Lines is opposed to the boycott on loading meat at the port of Gdynia organized by the Gdynia link of NSZZ Solidarity. Regardless of the premises followed by the boycott organizers, we also state that as such a decision was made unilaterally, with complete disregard to any international consequences, and as marine solidarity was breached by the British ship" Baltic Eagle", being sent from the port of Gdynia with empty holds, we contend that this constitutes a serious violation of the vital interests of seamen of the Polish fleet of the line, who may now meet with retaliation in the form of discrimination in foreign ports.

In connection with the above and in the name of the sailors who are members of our union, we place in the hands of the citizen minister a formal protest on the occasion of the incident caused by the Polish dockers and of the disrespect shown to the British maritime flag, which also hits out at the age-old habits of the sea and casts an indirect shadow on the maritime flag of the Polish People's Republic.

[Signed] Boleslaw Wojtowicz, M.A., secretary of the ZZMIP Works Council.

SOLIDARITY CALL FOR SATURDAY WORK GETS SUPPORT

TU's Respond to Appeal

LD222138 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Aug (PAP)--The appeal by the Polish independent trade union Solidarity for voluntary work on 8 free Saturdays has met with support of other trade unions and worker crews throughout the land.

Responding to the call, the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions appealed to its members working [word indistinct] in industry and services to turn up voluntarily for work if raw material and energy supplies are sufficient, and called on the other unions to cooperate.

Similar appeals came from the Trade Union of Seamen and Long-shoremen and from crews of the Polish Steamship Company (PZM) ships, who also pledged to render services for agriculture and called on all the other seamen in the Polish merchant marine to join in the Solidarity appeal.

Solidarity Miner Interviewed

LD221222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Let us now (?return) to Silesia. (?Perhaps there will be) a report from Silesia on additional work by miners.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] In accordance with the recommendations of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, workforces in the majority of our enterprises this year are to work their eight free Saturdays on a voluntary basis. What will it be like in the Manifest Lipcowy coalmine? This was the question I addressed to Jan Bozek, chairman of the mine's Solidarity.

[Bozek] We want to start work as of September, the first Saturday in September, we would like to finish 12 December. We (?believe) that our newly-elected works council must approve this proposal.

[Question] Who will you be employing? And which departments will you be managing.

[Answer] Solidarity has been managing this mine for about 8 or 9 months. The director, the senior engineers and the work leaders all belong to Solidarity, so I see no need for Solidarity to assume power in any manner for these Saturdays. However, we will not be employing people we consider unnecessary [word indistinct]. So far, workers have been paid for working. During these Saturdays (?we will be employing) only those people who are necessary for the extraction of coal, and these are the only people we will pay. On this basis, for instance, the administration will not be working, with the exception of the duty officers. We are even limiting supervision, as the miners demand that supervision be lessened, and that there be less administration. I hope that it can be proven that these Saturdays can be worked without three or four persons supervising every shift, for that is what it is coming to at the moment: for every 30 people employed in a shift down below there are 2 or 3 persons supervising them. However, everyone can come--for we have a lot of work in the mine [words indistinct] to assure them work at the positions where they want to be. Pieces of coal extracted on a free Saturday can be sent by us [rest of item indistinct] [end recording]

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES JAN RULEWSKI

LD240844 Warsaw PAP in English 0821 GMT 24 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Aug (PAP)--The Polish Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI came out with a strong criticism of Bydgoszcz Solidarity leader Jan Rulewski, who, the paper said, "as a morbidly ambitious and mentally disturbed man excels in an adventurous policy-making".

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI quoted some shameful facts from Rulewski's biography and questioned his moral right to lead Solidarity Bydgoszcz chapter or any other Solidarity branch for that matter.

"Everything seems to point to the fact that extremist and adventurist forces of the Mafioso KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] brand, which recently firmly took the (?command) in the Solidarity National Consultative Commission, are extremely keen on pushing Poland into the abyss of social anarchy and national disaster. It is impossible to understand in any other way the entire noisy organization and propaganda [word indistinct] Solidarity [word indistinct] are to mobilize millions of members, under various demagogic slogans, to another total political confrontation with constitutional authorities of a socialist state, the consequences of which might be unpredicatable", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

PZM APPEAL TO PARTY MEMBERS OF SOLIDARITY

LD221418 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 22 Aug 81

["An Appeal by the Works Commission of NSZZ Solidarity of the Polish Steamship Company (PZM) to the Party Members of NSZZ Solidarity"--PAP headline]

[Text] [No dateline received] The works commission of NSZZ Solidarity in the Polish Steamship Company [PZM] appeals to colleagues to take up an open and active position with regard to the intensification of moves to disunite our union; to attempts at setting the members of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] at odds with the union's members; and to reproaching the KKP negotiators with arrogance vis-a-vis the government representatives and of their treatment of the acts of protest of the public in the domain of economic losses. We appeal to you, who, in consciously joining NSZZ Solidarity knew the nature of the August 1980 protest and also knew the contents of the shipyard banners and of the symbols with which this protest identified itself and which continue to represent its bedrock.

Consequently it can be no surprise to you that one of our female members, raised to party dignity, seeks to persuade (you) that the leaders of Solidarity have cheated her and others and are proclaiming slogans which differ from those made during the strikes. The party appeals to you not to participate in strikes, to make clear Solidarity policy following the ninth congress and to be active for the party in the bosom of our union; we ask only that our organization maintain its profile and for an honest attitude between members and toward the whole union. Otherwise membership is meaningless and can be described as a cause of trouble.

As can be seen, you have found yourselves in a pretty complicated situation which you ought to resolve honestly and with dignity. Our union is not the heir to the bad traditions of the old compromised pseudo unions from before August 1980. It is creating a completely new model for the professional-social activity of working people on an international scale. We appeal to you: Judge the facts in an honest and straightforward way; do not let anyone manipulate your awareness; help our union to take up a position in our state to match the force of our 10-million-strong organization. We await your support in the task of Solidarity achieving access to the means of social communication, until now termed the means of mass (one-sided and often doctored) transmission.

[Signed] For the works commission of NSZZ Solidarity: A. Kaminski.

GDANSK WESTERPLATTE CONTROVERSY DISCUSSED

LD222220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Correspondent Mieczyslaw Serafin dispatch from Gdansk]

[Excerpts] [Begin recording] [Serafin] A great deal of controversy has recently been caused by the case of Westerplatte. Last year, the Solidarity branch of the management of the Gdansk port formulated demands regarding the restoration of a cross to a place of national remembrance at the graves of the fallen defenders of Westerplatte.

The cross had been there previously from 1945-63 but had been moved to Nowy Port Cemetary and replaced with a tank which had been used in the liberation of Gdansk.

Recent reports carried by ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and repeated on the radio program signals of the day and also broadcast in a televised news bulletin on 21 August aroused a great deal of excitement.

Gdansk Mayor Jerzy Mlynarczyk dealt with this matter and also co-chaired talks held on this subject today.

[Begin Mlynarczyk recording] In this matter we must indeed go back to its history. In August 1980, among many of the demands formulated to the government commission in Gdansk, there was one demanding restoration of the cross to its place at the graves of the defenders of Westerplatte. This demand was transmitted to the voivodship administration which promised to implement it. During further talks with the municipal authorities, this demand was presented by the works commissions of NSZZ Solidarity of the Gdansk port management, of the Polish National Bank, and by the Gdansk circle of the Polish Association of Tourism and Country-lovers [PTTK] guides, and the regional board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] at Nowy Port.

A series of sessions were held and part of these meetings were held within the framework of sessions of the municipal committee for protection of monuments to struggle and martyrdom in Gdansk, which is by the way chaired by myself. During these talks we came back to a previous project of a comprehensive development and restoration of Westerplatte.

During these further talks the works commission of Solidarity of the port management informed me that it intended to organize a celebration at Westerplatte on 30 August having a religious character and including an open-air mass, consecration of a previously erected cross at the graves of the defenders of Westerplatte and also the blessing of the banner of the works organization of Solidarity.

During the talks I informed the port management of the need to obtain permission. They applied for permission for the erection of the cross in mid-August to the department of religious affairs at the voivodship office in Gdansk, and for permission to hold a ceremony. Permission has been granted. The erection of the cross was linked with the need to move the tank which is there.

The proposed move of the tank of about 100 meters has met with protests by excombatants and social protests [words indistinct]. Trying to settle the issue as best as possible I addressed a letter to the initiators of the ceremony which contains a ban on moving the tank. My letter was motivated by the fact that changing the location of the tank should be a subject of discussion by representatives of all interested parties.

[Words indistinct] striving for final clarification [words indistinct] today, I met Bishop Kaczmarek of Gdansk and representatives of the enterprise commission NSZZ Solidarity from the port office. In the 2-hour discussion we clarified [words indistinct]. I would like to stress the great personal interest shown by Bishop Kaczmarek with the entire problem [words indistinct]. I think that we have presented and clarified our views. We have established that the tank will remain [words indistinct] until the introduction of the plan for comprehensive development and restoration of the Westerplatte. [Words indistinct] and the planned religious ceremony will be held on 31 August. [end recording]

RURAL SOLIDARITY OPPOSES BAN ON MEAT SALES

LD211556 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Several days ago we spoke of the basically sound decisions that are fundamentally aimed at helping a society tormented by the market situation. However, those decisions often also have side effects that were not thought of in time by those who made the decisions.

The instructions of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services prohibiting the free market sale of meat, so that there would be more for coupons, has met with a protest from tradesmen: [words indistinct] they could continue to produce their products, except that they cannot buy the raw material anywhere in legal [word indistinct].

Today we learned that this instruction has also called forth a protest from private farmers assembled in Solidarity. The Presidium of the National Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers held its weekly session yesterday at the House of the Peasant in Warsaw, at which it adopted a resolution protesting the prohibition of the free market sale of meat. It states, among other things, that the union has on many occasions spoken out against speculative meat prices on the free market and demanded that the government define maximum prices and combat speculation. It is not the farmers who profit from speculation but the middlemen, the swindlers. However, for a farmer the opportunity to sell on the free market represents an incentive to increase production. Preventing the legal sale of meat on the free market will only exacerbate speculation and the escalation of black market prices and will lower the quantity of goods on the market. For that reason we call for a change of the government decision, based on consultation with our union. We declare our cooperation in increasing the procurement of (?various kinds of) animals for slaughter but this must be accompanied by decisions which are thought out and agreed on, not by rash words leading to results that are the opposite of those intended. We demand the definition and introduction of maximum free market prices for meat, as well as resolute struggle against the speculators.

[Signed] Presidium of the National Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers

BRANCH UNION OFFICIAL DEFINES UNIONS' ROLES

LD222134 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Aug (PAP)--In a statement for PAP, vice-chairman of the Consultative Commission of the Branch Trade Unions representing 23 unions and 5 million members, chairman of the Main Board of the Metal Workers' Union Tadeusz Krasnodebski defined the most important relations between Branch Unions and Solidarity and presented current problems of the branch movement against the background of events of the last period.

In principle, Branch Unions and Solidarity cooperate only when they deem it indispensable. Both unions jointly took part in the work of the Sejm sub-committees and committees when they examined issues connected with the entirety of the union movement: trade union law, draft laws on the crew's worker self-management and on a state enterprise. Representatives of Solidarity, Branch Unions and Confederation of the Autonomous Unions took part in the 67th ILO session in Geneva. In all other cases, Branch Unions act separately, [word indistinct] during working talks with the government and with individual ministries, and when the implementation of the forwarded postulates is discussed.

Branch Unions held several last meetings with Confederation of the Autonomous Unions, proceeding from the assumption that it would be easier to attain the common goal when debating together and that disputable questions culd be settled immediately. [sentence as received]

"For a long time now, we have opted for a joint trade union conference table, as we have firmly demonstrated during our latest talks with the government trade union committee."

As regards the Solidarity appeal to its members to work on the 8 Saturdays-off till the end of this year, Kranodebski said: "The Solidarity appeal to its members is nothing but a revival of our proposals made at the beginning of this year."

When asked about the Branch Unions' current and long-range plans, Krasnodebski said: "Together with all Branch Unions, we are working intensively on the draft documents of fundamental importance for Poland. As for our current activity, we advise and give our opinion on government draft laws on prices. During our latest talks with the government, we put great stress on the necessity of observing law, chiefly, the right to work because incidental cases which took place during the latest strikes in various regions of Poland when those who wanted to work were disallowed are inadmissible. Besides, we set up working teams, approved during the latest meeting with the government, whose task is to maintain current contacts on the most important issues for members of our unions.

"As regards our long-range actions, we consider it our duty to see to the correct implementation of the economic reform. We say our firm 'no' to unemployment because it is incompatible with the basic principle of our system. All necessary shifts of manpower must be accompanied by guarantees of full welfare security protection.

"The branch movement, split after August 1980, started [word indistinct] reuniting itself on the principle of full voluntariness by the participation of individual unions in the work of the Consultative Commission whose task is to coordinate interunion actions. We have no differences. These are class unions with longtime traditions acting on the basis of their statutes. The coordinating function of the Consultative Commission does not prevent individual branch unions from being self-reliant, self-governing and independent," Krasnodebski said.

AUTONOMOUS UNIONS PROTEST AIRPORT CLOSING PLANS

LD221754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] At a plenary session of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions the following resolution was adopted.

In connection with the decisions of the minister of transportation on 1 August this year concerning the closing of several national airports due to fuel economy, the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions categorically opposes this way of solving fuel problems and also stresses that the decision has deprived workers from several specialized establishments and enterprises linked with aviation of their employment.

It is a duty of the state to ensure speedy transportation within the country. The Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions appeals for the suspension of the minister of transportation's decision until the Polish Airlines LOT present a comprehensive program for fuel economy.

DRAFT THESES OF AUTONOMOUS TRADE UNIONS ISSUED

PM240837 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 11 Aug 81 p 5

["Draft Ideological and Program Theses of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions"--GLOS PRACY headline]

[Text] I. Ideological Theses

The Autonomous Trade Union movement has emerged against the background of the major sociopolitical and economic transformations initiated by the events of the "Polish summer of 1980." It has grown out of the movement of independent and self-governing trade unions which came into existence as a separate body as a result of the post-August social accords. The creation of autonomous trade unions was, among other things, an expression of protest against the existing centralist organizational model of trade unions in Poland, a model adapted to the administrative-bureaucratic structure and the authorities' methods of procedure, and against the way in which those trade unions operated in practice.

In their activities the Autonomous Trade Unions have followed in the footsteps of the progressive, democratic and patriotic traditions of the Polish (leftwing) trade union movement.

The Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions unites in joint activities trade union organizations representing people following the same trade or belonging to the same labor circles--a reversion to a historically forged and proven form of the trade union movement. Protection of the working people's interests is the main objective of the Autonomous Trade Unions. This aim is implemented through creative participation in activities aimed at improving aspects of the labor environment, protecting standards of living, human dignity and the dignity of specific trades, and acting in support of a humanization of labor and human relations.

The Autonomous Trade Unions also aim at improving the community's moral standards, especially in the sphere of labor ethics, and implementing a reform of social and economic structures in Poland with a view to restoring to all workers a sense of justice, equality before the law and security in both the political and economic senses.

The sphere of labor and labor relations is the Autonomous Trade Unions' natural sphere of activity. It should be stated, however, that from both the historical and the contemporary viewpoints all political activities, especially those which have been based on the socialist ideological concept, have stemmed from this sphere. Therefore, the Autonomous Trade Unions believe that the demand that trade unions be nonpolitical is tantamount to an acknowledgement of the inviolability of Poland's main political principles.

The Confederation unites, on a completely voluntary basis, all the Autonomous Trade Unions which belong to it, and its main organizational principle is its acknowledgement of the complete independence, autonomy, equality and reciprocal respect of all trade unions.

The Confederation is in favor of trade union pluralism. The Confederation's members believe that tolerance of views and attitudes expressed by either groups or individuals is one of the main prerequisites for success in the task of ensuring transformations in the country's socioeconomic life.

Supporting the principle of the heterogeneity of trade union organizations, the members of the Confederation are firmly opposed to the creation of any artificial monopolies and apparent unanimity, whatever the banners under which such monopolies may be created. Pluralism in the trade union movement is a prerequisite for and a guarantee of any positive changes in the structure of modern Poland. Its premise lies at the source of the Autonomous Trade Unions' creation. The Autonomous Trade Union movement is in favor of dialogue and cooperation with all political, trade union and social groups, emphasizing at the same time that a constructive model of renewal can be born out of a multitude of honest opinions and trends.

Guided by the need to develop self-government in all spheres of social life, the Confederation will engage in activities aimed at ensuring constructive cooperation among autonomous trade unions with a view to creating and improving self-government structures.

The Autonomous Trade Union movement believes that Poland's historical and cultural traditions, the honor and dignity of the working people, the equality of citizens before the law, freedom of opinion and democratic and rational principles of labor organization are values which should neither be violated nor be subordinated to ideological or political aims.

We believe that the management of the administration and economy should be in the hands of experts and that professional and moral qualifications and the ability to get along with others are the fundamental criteria which should determine appointments to managerial positions.

Acknowledging the PZPR's role in the country, the Autonomous Trade Unions believe that the responsibility for extricating Poland from the present crisis rests with it. Some of the causes of the present crisis situation were discussed at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

The Autonomous Trade Unions will undertake initiatives aimed at overcoming the crisis as soon as posible while reserving the right to adopt an independent stance whenever the interests of the working people call for this.

We believe that the process of bringing people to justice should be concluded as soon as possible but that the process should include not only those who made the decisions contrary to the country's interests which have had such far-reaching consequences for our nation, but also those who participated in the decisionmaking process. Those people are incapable of extricating the country from the crisis. Their incompetence, careerism and servility toward superiors, combined with their scornful attitude toward subordinates, have contributed to the present situation. All this means that it is necessary to introduce changes in cadre policy at all levels.

The colossal mistakes made in the management of the national economy have unequivocally shown that any excessive centralization of the planning, administration and management models leads to inefficiency. Such a system has led to the gradual concentration of decisionmaking prerogatives in the hands of a gradually diminishing group of people. This is why we advocate a decentralized system of management based on the complete independence of enterprises and self-government of the work force and the adaptation of planning methods of this system. We also believe that the means of production belong to the nation and therefore cannot become the property of the work force but should merely be leased to--or administered by--it.

We believe that the implementation of a price reform combined with a full wage compensation as soon as possible must be one element in any economic reform. We also support the idea that retail and wholesale prices should be raised to a profitable level. We believe that the entire operation should be carried out in such a way that, above all, the interests of economically the weakest social groups are taken care of.

Any price and wage reform should be combined with changes in the tax system which would ensure a correct distribution of the national revenue while also ensuring special privileges for the previously mentioned economically weakest social groups. Large families should be granted tax concessions.

In view of the threat of structural unemployment looming over Poland, the government should take decisive steps to deal with this situation with a view to ensuring that the surplus manpower in many sectors of the administration and economy is appropriately utilized.

II. Program Theses

The Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions expresses its desire to contribute creatively to strengthening the trade union movement and implementing socioeconomic reforms in the country. The Confederation and the autonomous trade unions which belong to it will carry out this task by implementing the following program theses:

1. Action in support of an active commitment by every trade unionist to the process of socioeconomic reforms.

2. Support for individual activities and action by members of the Confederation aimed at implementing their statutory aims and activities.

3. Efforts to democratize labor relations and improve labor morality and cooperation with a view to creating self-government structures.

4. Development of modern economic processes and a new economic model based on self-reliance, self-financing and self-government of enterprises.

5. Active support for fundamental changes in the cadre policy model and ensuring that cadre critieria based on the principles of competence, professional qualifications and ability to get along with other people are applied.

6. Adoption of a model of wage policy and of promotion based on socially valid criteria.

7. Ensuring an adequate standard of living for all the Polish people through a fair wage system and an effective social benefits system.

8. Ensuring security for families through a realistic system of family and educational grants.

9. Ensuring protection of an adequate standard of real wages and benefits through a system of compensation for any increase in the cost of living.

10. Ending any blatant social inequalities by taxing any high income enjoyed by any single member of a family.

11. Submitting proposals concerning the consumption model aimed at changing retail prices and the principles governing wage compensation.

12. Determining proposals concerning changes in the principles of the agricultural and food section in Poland.

13. Vigorous action to counter the threat of unemployment -- among other things, by legalizing employment abroad. This would make it possible to ensure a full range of social benefits for Polish nationals and nondiscrimination in the sphere of working conditions and wages.

14. Initiating cooperation with other trade union movement organization in Poland.

15. Establishing contacts with trade union organizations in other countries, especially trade unions in socialist countries.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES ENTERPRISE DIRECTORS

LD212110 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Aug 81

["Extensive excerpts" from speech delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to 70 directors of enterprises, on 19 August, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Generally speaking, our socialist economy has good directors. Their vanguard is in this hall. But how many people are there among those not in this hall today who are devoted to the cause, with great knowledge and experience, devotion to the cause of their works, of the working class, and at the same time people who broadly comprehend the supreme general social interests, the interests of the socialist state? Directors are acting in unusually difficult conditions, both economic and sociopolitical ones. That is why we must do everything -- I deem this to be the duty of the government and the Council of Ministers -- for them to be able to act with the greatest effectiveness.

To this end, it is necessary that still more far-reaching aid should be demonstrated--the removal of all those hindrances which tie our hands, the removal of all bureaucratic obstacles in counteracting the formalistic, buck-passing [asekurancki] solution in these or in other areas, the granting of all essential and full powers for the execution of your responsible functions in this difficult situation. That is also why I share the views aired here that it is necessary that the matter of the powers of directors, of their rights, and the more precise regulating of their position should be in proportion to their responsibility, to the duties that burden directors.

A second thing which should contribute to increasing the work efficiency of enterprises and of the directors who manage them is reform: all those instruments which it places at your disposal, which ought to create considerably better conditions for mobilizing the workforces' efforts, and for the sense of complete joint responsibility for the effects obtained in them.

And finally, relations in the enterprise: The authority of the economic administration must be rebuilt where it has been weakened. Of course, this cannot be decreed administratively. It must, undoubtedly, arise from the status and from the rights which management possesses, but it must also, by no means to a lesser degree, be based on the personal values, features and predispositions which each representative of management should possess.

From the discussion which we have conducted, and from your statements, it transpires that various forms are taken by the issues, various forms are taken by management situation in various enterprises, regions and industries. There are a number of good examples. I think we say too little about them, we publicize them too little; we should correct this mistake. But also, from your statements, and indeed from our additional knowledge, it transpires that there also exists much that is bad.

Well, it must be said here clearly, that whoever undermines the role of management, the role of technological supervision, either that person understands nothing and is unconscientiously digging the ground from under himself and his own future, or he is trying to do this on purpose, in order to weaken, to paralyze the authorities in their fundamental link. But, regardless of the motives, the effect is the same: the lowering of efficiency, and so of production, and so of the nation's standard of living. This is the (?undeniable) logic of these facts.

Therefore, it is so important to attain full awareness of everything that strikes at discipline, that strikes at the proper, effective directing of the enterprise, that strikes at the workforce--and by the same token at the whole community. Therefore, it is not only in the interest of the state, but of all working people, to have wise, just--but at the same time strong and demanding--directors who will lead the enterprise, the entire economy and the entire country to success and prosperity.

That is also why defense of the director, of his authority and his position everywhere where it is threatened, and the creation of suitable work conditions for him are in the interests of the whole workforce. After all, this is not simply an economic problem, but also a moral problem, a human problem. As a rule, directors are people with a rich and difficult way of life. [Passage indistinct] of socialist democracy, of humanism. We cannot agree to the persecution of those directors (?in this) manner or another, who did not deserve [words indistinct].

Those facts of which you spoke are not permissible--the handing in of [word indistinct] increased balance sheets, for those honest directors who left their functions [passage indistinct] in cases where an injustice was done to good, honest directors. We ask for additional institutional safeguards in this matter. I ask the appropriate heads of ministries present here--the Ministry of Labor--to have complete discernment in this respect, to carry out assessments, to present the appropriate conclusions. No one in our country can be deprived of the right to work. We must always remember this. After all, this is a broader problem in our socialist system.

In this respect, we are preparing and will implement the transfer of workers, creating the appropriate, favorable conditions for this.

As you know, comrades, the Presidium of the Council of Ministers at its last meeting made the relevant decisions with regard to this. That is one aspect of the matter, but there is also another, that is, respect for work. We are worried by the fact that it does not appear with sufficient force everywhere or among everyone, with sufficient power. Work must be respected. This is the spirit in which the young, above all, should be shaped. For it is at work and through work that the young generation builds its future. Shouting will not bring the future to anyone. The future has to be built in a stubborn, sensible (?way). That is why the facts of increased and increasing absenteeism are so worrying as is the weakening of productive discipline. Our young people must believe--and we must make it credible--that they have and will have a chance in our country to develop, to acquire higher and higher qualifications, to improve living conditions--including an improved housing situation which is so difficult at this moment. These are difficult, bitter, at times painful matters, but the duty of the authorities, of the government, is to speak of them, to speak of the danger of the dissolution of productive discipline, the weakening of the position of the management of enterprises.

It is worth recalling here that the government has warned many times against actions and steps of various kinds which result in a considerable worsening of the situation for our society. The government warned that excessive wage rises without cover, accelerated introduction of additional free time, strikes--all this would contribute to a decisive worsening of the state of our economy. Unfortunately, all this came true.

Let my appeal for better discipline, law and order be another similar appeal and warning. If we do not succeed in checking various negative phenomena occurring in this field, the forecast will be too gloomy and too dramatic to spell out here. But one must reflect upon it very seriously indeed. Poland's future is at stake.

The main, the paramount task is to get out of the crisis. This is a national task. It is the government's duty to draft correct directives to this effect, but it is not only a matter for the government. After all, one can say: We shall not give some article or other to the government. But the government does not need it for itself, does it? It is the country that needs this article. And therefore, we have appealed for a long time, and showed the necessity of using time as actively as possible in order to achieve additional production--especially in those domains in which acute shortcomings are occurring. Therefore, we treat with appreciation the recent appeal of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission for work on eight Saturdays in the current year. We have always (?stressed) that the resulting production, particularly as far as coal extraction is concerned, should be earmarked above all for agriculture and the food sector.

The problem of coal is of particular importance. I think we can count on the unfailing patriotism of miners, but at the same time we must do everything in all domains of the economy so that this, the hardest form of toil, should be adequately rewarded, so that the conditions of fulfilling this difficult duty by our brother-miners should be as good as possible.

In this context, I would like to mention this danger which I will name winter 1981-82. Every winter brings nuisances of various kinds, difficulties and problems, but the thought of the coming winter makes it imperative to have our economy ready to the highest degree in order to cope with it.

This is the signal of distress from our economy. Seeing this great social need to resist the winter dangers, we have set up, among other things, a so-called anticrisis staff which has begun its work.

I should like here to use a certain symbolic example which I think is timely: The longer and hotter the holding of meetings--of which, in how many different forms, there is much in our country--will be, the more troublesome and colder the winter will be for our community. I should also like to address all the trade unions with an observation about preparations for the winter, about ensuring that the workforces have everything essential in the winter conditions. I declare, on behalf of the government, on behalf of the economic administration, support which will stretch as far as is possible in this respect.

In today's discussion much was said about economic reform. We must, however, remember that in order for it to fulfill all expectations, it is necessary above all to enter upon it in an ordered, organized manner. Unfortunately, the present state of our economy and the rhythm of its functioning does not augur this. Moreover, the deeper the process of economic degradation proceeds, the longer it will be necessary to wait for the results of reform. According to the old proverb: As you make your bed, so shall you sleep.

Regarding workers' self-government, as is known, we are in favor of far-reaching independence, of fulfilling the conditions which give the greatest economic and social changes. We are in favor of self-government which manages well, but for the same reason, from the point of view of the state, it is not a matter of indifference to us what ultimate form it will take. For this is a socialist state and it has a particular duty to be vigilant and to see all the conditions of these social and economic processes which we envisage, which ultimately are to serve the working man. For this reason, too, we must see that a state which has already been deprived of rights in relation to the enterprises, in relation to management, could not possibly take responsibility for many of these functions, for many of those solutions which would take place on the territory of works enterprises, particularly the supplies of raw and other materials, the problems of employment understood on the scale of the entire economy, the entire state. For this reason, too, this is not only simply a matter for the state, but also a matter for working people who in the socialist state must always see and have the right to see the guarantor of their main interests.

A great and very burdensome malady of daily life in our community is the supply difficulties. The comrades spoke of them, pointing out that they also constitute one of the very difficult factors within the very functioning of the economy. We share this concern, this is seen by our party, by the people's power--and various efforts are being undertaken in order to improve this situation, particularly in the items of the highest social need, of the most acute social need.

Endeavors to streamline distribution will be continued in order--alongside organizational and administrative activity in this field--to exploit ever more broadly the help of the community and control by the community. We shall continue and (?step up) the struggle against speculation.

But, may it please the comrades, you after all know perfectly well and we understand perfectly, that the main problem which will utimately settle the matter of supplies, which will decide about their indispensable level--and in the future about their abundance--is production. First, it is necessary to produce in order to be able to share, to share more and more.

Among other things, you mentioned here--in fact, we know about this well--that there exists a troublesome shortage of cigarettes. Yet surely, if the tobacco industry worked on free Saturdays, then each such Saturday would mean 300 million cigarettes. At present, among the many other forms of aid the Soviet Union is making available to us, is handing over to our disposal--deliveries will begin soon--2 billion cigarettes. This is a great help, but after all, it will not replace our own work.

While I am on the subject, I want to stress a fact which is well known anyway from the mass media, that the meeting in the Crimea was extremely useful, marked by mutual respect and understanding.

It constitutes for us a continuing form of economic aid, as well as political support for Poland in its difficult situation. We particularly appreciate--and this has particular significance, apart from the many other advantages--the raw material aid for light industry, a fact which was also mentioned here today. We receive large quantities of additionally delivered cotton, synthetic fibers, which allows us to guarantee the proper course of production in this branch of our economy. This is a great matter.

This is why, comrades, if we look at this problem objectively, I would say--with a sense of national dignity--that anti-Soviet pranks of various sorts, various publications and other forms of utterances and acts of this kind, which unfortunately frequently occur, make one particularly indignant. Recently, as you know, incidents of a particular nature took place, especially in the Katowice steelworks. We made an appropriate decision, and all those printing establishments in our works enterprises which publish illegal, politically harmful publications will in the future be immobilized. Other conclusions will be drawn which are line without law.

We have entered a particularly responsible phase of our social, political and economic life, On the one hand the line of the ninth party congress is binding and it will be implemented with the strictest consistency--a line confirmed at the second plenum, a line of good will, of an open attitude to everything and everyone who wants to serve the nation, to serve socialist Poland. There is a decisive majority of these people, including a majority of Solidarity members. On the other hand, the activity of extreme, adventurist forces which dream of taking over power, often doing this quite openly, is becoming increasingly more apparent. I think, comrades, that you can see this best since you are in this first line, you are the object of the first attack. But there should be no illusion, no delusions here. People's power will survive. We shall patiently do everything to restore confidence in our community and the working class. We will persistently oppose everything that is harmful to our country and to its future. We will resolutely fight everything that undermines the specificity of a socialist state, of its economy. We have the mandate of our nation which wants to build a better future for itself in peaceful conditions.

We are convinced, and there is more and more proof for this, that the community sees and appreciates these intentions of people's power, of the party, its calm and moderation, but at the same time it is aware of the fact that it is power which has at its disposal the strength of the socialist state, and which has a law behind it, a law which must be respected. We are sincerely convinced, as the sons of this nation, that the community will support the efforts which the authorities have made with this intention. We believe in the working class, the fundamental force of our community, which gave so much proof of its capacity for making sacrifices and of its maturity, and which constitutes a driving force of socialist renewal.

We understand that in this difficult situation it will not be grand words or grand gestures that will be decisive, but first and foremost concrete work, work from the very foundations, organic work. We are counting on you playing a great part in this work, you the management of work enterprises, technical [word indistinct] the whole technical intelligentsia, economists, all working people.

We will help and support you, comrade directors, in this activity, but we will also check what you do and make you account for it. You are men of action, you are the cadre support of our economy. The stronger you are, the better our economy will function, the quicker we will extricate ourselves from the crisis, the more the life of our nation will improve.

Allow me, comrades, to take this opportunity to express my best wishes for successful results of work for the good of our homeland to you and to the workforces which you represent, the workforces of all work enterprises of our country on behalf of the government, and of the Council of Ministers.

COST OF LIVING INCREASES MORE THAN 15 PERCENT

LD220952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] According to the Main Statistical Office, in the first half of 1981, the cost of living rose by more than 15 percent. The prices of foodstuffs in the socialized trade network were up 8.3 percent. Meals in restaurants increased in price by almost 18 percent. Among industrial goods, the prices of shoes, books and services had the largest increases.

COAL STOCKS IN PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY DWINDLING

LD222010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] As of 21 August, the refining and petrochemical industry works has received only 82,000 tons of coal of the 210,000 tons anticipated for August. The coal stocks are dwindling very rapidly and the current situation is being described [words indistinct] the borders of security of production.

Crude oil processing is proceeding efficielty so far, and in 7 days the situation regarding the market supply of oil should improve. Thanks to the acquisition of hard currency limits, it has been possible to purchase purifying additives abroad. These additives permit a complete production of crude oil products.

SEJM COMMISSIONS REVIEW ANTISPECULATION DRAFT BILL

LD211842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Today at a joint session of the Sejm Commission for Legislative Work and the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice, the draft anti-speculation bill was reviewed. According to the draft, anyone who disposes of goods earmarked for retail sale in units of the state economy by infringing the principles of the sale of such goods will be subject to punishment. An attempt to carry out such an offense will also be punishable, as well as incitement or aiding in such an offense. It is also envisaged that there will be sanctions against trade workers who conceal goods. The acquisition of coupons by trickery or by illegal means will also be punishable, as will trade in supply coupons in cases where it can be assumed that they were acquired illegally. The draft anticipates accelerated and simplified procedures for crimes of speculation. It also facilitates the bringing of indictments by functionaries of the Citizens' Militia inspectors, of the State Inspectorate of trade and inspectors of the Extraordinary Commission for Combating Speculation, the creation of which is envisaged by the draft. Many critical opinions were voiced in relation to the draft presented. Above all, there were declarations of support for a precise definition of the period of validity of the law. The vagueness of many formulations was also pointed out, especially in the regulations defining the principles of the sale of goods.

Trade union representatives also took part in the session. Solidarity rejects the part of the draft which describes the application of an accelerated procedure and the extension of the powers of the collegium to deal with offenses. Representatives of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, who primarily represent trade, drew attention to the fact that the vagueness of the regulations creates the danger of punishment for activity in the public interest. All in all, in the opinion of the deputies and experts, the draft submitted has many gaps and shortcomings and requires much work. Work on the draft will also take place in the Sejm.

SHORTAGES TO CAUSE BUS SERVICE SUSPENSIONS

LD212004 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] In the Polish motor transportation amalgamation a draft plan has been worked out to suspend nearly 3,000 bus services, including 55 long-distance services, as of next month. The reason for this is the shortage of tires, batteries and spare parts.

OBODOWSKI SENDS MESSAGE ON FREE SATURDAY WORK

LD211456 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The chairman of the Anticrisis Operation Staff, Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, has sent a circular to the ministers, heads of the central offices, chairmen of the central cooperative unions, voivodas and town mayors concerning voluntary work by staff on free Saturdays.

The letter refers above all to the need for actions that would make it possible to utilize in the best manner the social initiatives on this subject submitted by the trade unions. The point is that work on free Saturdays ought to contribute to increasing our economic output, which is vital for market supplies and for export. Work on free Saturdays that would result in increased output of energy-producing raw materials, especially coal, sulphur, salt and building materials, should be regarded as particularly useful. Another issue is increasing production in the agricultural-food industry, particularly in such processing industries as mills and cereals, fruit and vegetables, meat and feeds. Also useful is work on free Saturdays in those factories and economic sectors that contribute to increasing the production of such articles as hygiene products and to improving the supplies of spare parts.

Remuneration for Work

LD212032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Anticrisis Operation Staff, has sent a circular to ministers, heads of central offices, chairmen of the central cooperative unions, voivodas and town mayors concerning voluntary work by workforces on free Saturdays.

The circular requests managerial bodies to designate enterprises and departments, transportation and communications facilities and other works units and plants at which work on free Saturdays is advisable. It is stressed that remuneration for work on these days ought to be ensured in accordance with existing regulations, that is with a supplement of 100 percent to workers who do not take a day off on a preappointed date. The managers of enterprises are instructed to report to the workforces on how the production achieved on free Saturdays is to be used or for which purpose it is earmarked.

MINING MINISTRY REPORTS RESULTS OF SATURDAY WORK

LD231455 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 August (PAP) -- The Ministry of Mining and Power Engineering has announced that Polish miners extracted 120,673 tons of coal during their voluntary work last Saturday. It was reported that 50.3 percent of the miners' crews turned up for work.

KANIA, IGNAR DISCUSS CRISIS, AGRICULTURE

LD211734 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Aug (PAP) -- The first secretary of the PUWP CC, Stanislaw Kania met with the United Peasant Party (ZSL) chairman, Stefan Ignar at the ZSL headquarters in Warsaw today. The talks focused on the difficulties of Poland's political, social and economic situation.

Discussed were also problems of co-operation between the two parties in overcoming the crisis and improving the situation of the country. The two leaders also reviewed preventive actions which are to be taken to bring under control all that posed a threat to socialism and Poland's national existence, created by the interior and foreign opponents of People's Poland, supported by imperialist subversion.

Stanislaw Kania and Stegan Ignar agreed upon the necessity of summing up the results of the implementation of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the ZSL Presidium directives on agricultural policy. They decided it was necessary to specify new, feasible and effective measures that would favor agricultural development and improve the farmers' situation.

PZPR OFFICIALS ATTEND LOCAL PARTY MEETINGS

Siwak Addresses Workers

LD211734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] A discussion was held on the present political situation of the country and individual regions in the context of the recently increasing social tensions during meetings between Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and foreman at the Warsaw-East housing construction combine, and worker activists in Olsztyn, Sosnowiec and Rzeszow.

In Olsztyn, at a district conference of activists of the NSZZ of the Building Construction Industry and Housing Cooperatives, Albin Siwak expressed the conviction that the socio-economic situation will improve, including as an indication the result of the Central Committee Second Plenum at which the party worked out a clear, firm stand on the key issues of today. At all the meetings Albin Siwak answered numerous questions, shedding light on a number of problems on which the Politburo and government are working. He cleared up many issues linked with food supplies to the market and also took a stand on the recent actions by NSZZ Solidarity.

Czechowicz in Lodz

LD212008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] A working meeting between Tadeusz Czechowicz, Politburo member and first secretary of the Lodz Voivodship Party Committee, and activists of the Armia Ludowa cotton factory, has been held in Lodz.

At the meeting, greater independence for enterprises in resolving essential issues was emphasized, among other things. The participants also demanded quicker decision-making on issues necessary to lead the country out of the crisis.

Tadeusz Czechowicz, presented actions aimed at quicker implementation of economic reform, more equitable distribution of articles in short supply, and improvements in the supply of foodstuffs to the population of the Lodz Voivodship.

Gdansk Shipyard PZPR Plenum

LD211522 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 21 Aug (PAP)--With the participation of First Secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee T. Fiszbach, the Gdansk shipyard PZPR Committee held a plenary meeting. In a discussion lasting several hours, the problems of national life of most concern to party members today were discussed. It was stressed that the main condition for effective party action and for gaining society's support is to focus attention on the practical and efficient solution of difficulties in every sector that can be overcome. Deeds and specific measures are the best way to gain credibility. The committee was put under the obligation to streamline the flow of information among the members of the shipyard's party organization and the entire workforce. Disapproval was expressed about the content of the speech by the shipyard's Solidarity representative, Jan Koziatek, at the ceremony to mark the first anniversary of 1980.

PZPR'S WOZNIAK COMMENTS ON PARTY ROLE IN ECONOMY

LD211304 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Aug (PAP)--PUWP CC Secretary Marian Wozniak, responsible for economic matters, told TRYBUNA LUDU today that after the 9th PUWP Congress the party's role in the economy turned from the instructing into the programming one. Although the party by no means gives up its inspiring function, it also can and should be performed by all social and political forces.

"On the other hand, it is the right and the duty of the PUWP as the leading force in the state and the economy to turn inspirations coming from various sides into socio-economic programs developed exactly with a view to attaining goals and, of course, to carefully and thoroughly control their implementation and draw conclusions from them."

"The party, and strictly speaking its apparatus, will not work out detailed programmes and make economic decisions as it is the role of the state and economic administration."

According to the CC secretary, the pattern runs as follows: "A party organization sets goals, the administration formulates programmes and makes decisions to reach these goals, and again the party organization examines their execution, engaging members of the organization, the party apparatus and the control commissions in this task."

Referring to the postulates forwarded during the pre-congress discussion that the party stop interfering in the current economic decisions, he said that the PUWP not only must be the programming force but it must also see to the conformity of economic actions with public interest.

I give my backing for influencing current decisions by party members who propose and implement them. After all, this reflects the party's leading role in the economy on a day-to-day basis, he said.

"The party will not renounce guiding the economic life, shaping and pursuing the socio-economic policy by entrusting top economic posts to people whom it trusts most, first and foremost, although not exclusively, to its members. And this is out of the question," he said.

"I am of the opinion that the scope of the nomenclature in the economic sphere should be limited to the posts that are really of key importance for pursuing the PUWP policy. The scope and the way of "implementing the nomenclature must be in keeping with new legal foundations of functioning of enterprises and self-management bodies."

When asked about the place and the role of a PUWP factory organization in the conditions of a model of the self-managed enterprise, he said that this will enable the PUWP organization to focus its attention on political work and to promote the reform.

"The determination displayed by PUWP factory organizations to fully implement the reform should be a continuation of the same determination on the part of the party leadership which initiated the idea, started work on it and which consistently controls the process of its preparation. The implementation of the socio-economic reform is the party's most important task in the economy for the coming years," Marian Wozniak said.

CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

LD222222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] A plenary session of the Central Auditing Commission was held yesterday [22 August] in the PZPR Central Committee.

During the session, which was chaired by Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission, the range of the activity and the forms and methods of work of the Central Auditing Commission were discussed. The regulations of the various auditing commissions were examined and endorsed as well as the composition of four problematic control teams, the resolution of the Central Auditing Commission and the work plan until the end of this year.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY DEMANDS IMPROVED SUPPLIES

LD232110 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Aug (PAP)--Presidium of the Democratic Party's Warsaw committee has issued a statement in which it stresses that the market deliveries for the city population is worsening steadily.

"Shopping problems, which anger Warsaw's citizens and build up social tension, are largely due to the ineptitude of the capital's administration," the statement says and points out that the current rationing system for many foodstuffs is not efficient.

"For many months now Warsaw has been supplied worse than many other regions of the country," the statement says.

REPORTAGE ON LOT AIRPLANE HIJACKED TO WEST BERLIN

First Report

LD221950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] We have received yet another piece of home news. A plane of the Polish Airlines, LOT, which had been flying from Wroclaw to Warsaw was hijacked today to West Berlin. On board this plane, flight number 762, there were 39 passengers and 4 crew members. The plane landed at the Tempelhof Airport in the American sector of West Berlin.

Extradition Demanded

LD222134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A plane of the Polish Airlines LOT which was on a flight from Wroclaw to Warsaw was hijacked today to West Berlin. The hijacker was arrested on landing by American soldiers who were on duty at the airport. Representatives of our mission arrived and placed the passengers, the crew and the plane under consular care. Representatives of the Polish mission demanded that the hijacker be handed over to the authorities of our country and that the hijacked plane be sent back to Poland as soon as possible.

AFP Gives More Details

OW222341 Hong Kong AFP in English 2332 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Aug (AFP)--Two passengers aboard a Polish airliner which was hijacked to West Berlin today have asked for political asylum, police said here. Police gave no details about the asylum-seekers except to say that they were 19 and 22 years old.

They said the Polish hijacker, Jerzy D., who surrended promptly to authorities after the plane landed at Tempelhof U.S. Military Airport, would probably be taken before a German judge on Monday.

U.S. officials said the 25-year-old hijacker was carrying a grenade without a detonator hidden inside a radio when he commandeered the Polish airlines Antonov-24 jet, which was carrying 35 passengers (33 Poles and two Americans) and a crew of four on a domestic flight from Wroclaw to Warsaw.

Just over a month ago, on July 21, a Polish airliner was hijacked to Tempelhof with 50 people on board. The hijacker was arrested and is still awaiting trial by a West Berlin court.

Today's incident was the fifth hijacking of a Polish airliner here since 1969.

The hijacked plane later took off from Tempelhof to return to Poland, a U.S. source said.

Hijacker's Identity

LD230902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] As we have already reported, yesterday a plane belonging to the Polish Airlines LOT was hijacked to West Berlin while flying from Wroclaw to Warsaw. There were 39 passengers on board along with 4 crew members. The hijacker proved to be 31-year-old [age as heard] Jerzy Dygas. Two passengers who were traveling on this plane requested asylum and remained in West Berlin. They are 19-year -old Pawel Klinski and 22-year-old Antoni Poczatek.

The work connected with the questioning of the passengers and crew of the hijacked plane was carried out on the recommendation of authorities in the American sector of West Berlin by local police, although this is contrary to the quadpartite statute on West Berlin and although the Polish side does not recognize this statute.

Motives 'Unclear'

LD231750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The hijacked plane belonging to the Polish Airlines LOT returned to Warsaw. The hijacker, who was arrested by American troops at West Berlin's Tempelhof Airport, is 31-year-old Jerzy Dygat. From among 39 passengers on board the plane, two--19-year-old Pawel Kinski, and 22-year-old Antoni Poczatek--have asked for asylum and have remained in West Berlin.

PAP correspondent Jan Tomaszewski writes that the motives for the hijacking are not clear. According to practice, the chances of the hijacker being handed over to the Polish authorities are very slender. Despite efforts made by the Polish Government, hijacker Bernard Pienka, who hijacked a plane to West Berlin on 21 July, has not been handed over. He remains in detention awaiting trial for endangering air traffic, holding hostages, and illegal possession of arms.

The American, and the West Berlin police who have been included in the proceedings, commented on the deeds perpetrated by Jerzy Dygat and his predecessors. They expressed surprise at the slack control of passengers at Polish airports, where there is not much traffic. The possibility of smuggling arms on board aircraft is assessed here as very easy.

LOT AIRLINES EMPLOYEES DISCUSS GOVERNMENT BILL

AU211246 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Aug 81 p 2

[Report on "The Workers' Self-Government Conference of the Polish Airlines LOT on The Bill Concerning Their Enterprise"--held in Warsaw on 17 August]

[Text] PAP--A session of the Workers' Self-Government Conference of the Polish Airlines LOT was held in Warsaw on 17 August to discuss the draft bill on the Polish Airlines LOT state enterprise, prepared by a team from the office of the Council of Ministers.

Having recently familiarized itself with the draft, the collective of the Polish Airlines LOT had many remarks to make about it. Many of the paragraphs in the document were criticized. The opinion was expressed that the economic independence of the enterprise, according to the draft, would be more restricted than at present. The conference noted the nonexistence of other acts or executive regulations referred to in the draft and which would have a decisive influence on the economic independence of the enterprise. The opinion was expressed that the Ministry of Transportation should relinquish control over the enterprise because, according to the speakers, experience had shown that the ministry was unable to understand the problems of the civil aviation and had been exercising its supervision to the disadvantage of the interests of the enterprise collective. There was a motion to subordinate the Polish Airlines LOT directly to the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Various opinions were expressed about the proposal to form a supervisory council for the enterprise. The objection was made that the existence of a supervisory council would contradict the principle of the enterprise self-government and would restrict the powers of the workers' self-governing bodies. However, there were also opinions favorable to the formation of such a council.

The Workers' Self-Government Conference failed to exhaust that issue in the discussion. For this reason the conference has set up a team to advise the collective about the bill, to draw conclusions from the consultation and to present them to the Workers' Self-Governing Conference, and to hold talks with the government attorney for economic reform so as to give the bill the most appropriate shape, one corresponding most closely to the public interests and the interests of the enterprise self-governing bodies.

The Workers' Self-Government Conference members have also formed a team to draft electoral regulations and statutes for the workers' self-government.

The conference members examined with concern information supplied by the enterprise management about plans to close some air routes within the country to save fuel. The speakers called attention to the fact that the amount of fuel thus saved would be relatively small, but the various losses that would result would be significant. In particular, it would be necessary to discharge a part of the personnel. In that connection the self-governing body obligated the management of the Polish Airlines LOT to take energetic steps to persuade the minister of transportation to change his decision to close some domestic air routes and to temporarily close some domestic airports. Proposals concerning possible cuts on some routes in order to save fuel should be made by the enterprise management. The Workers' Self-Government Conference found this issue to be proof of the limited ability of the Ministry of Transportation to adopt detailed decisions concerning the transportation activities and the infrastructure of the enterprise.

Much attention was given to the construction of the terminal for LOT passengers near the central railroad station in Warsaw. The conference noted the inadvisability of suspending the project, because that would mean too high losses.

The Workers' Self-government Conference requested the minister of transportation to re-examine the issue and to provide conditions for continuing the construction and completion of the terminal.

The self-government members also adopted a position on the appointment of the director of the Polish Airlines LOT by the minister of transportation in July 1981. The Workers' Self-Government Conference adopted a decision stating that it did not accept the 9 July 1981 appointment of the director of the Polish Airlines LOT by the minister of transportation made without consulting the Workers' Self-Government Conference and against the will of the collective.

NEW WEEKLY RZECZYWISTOSC CALLED 'LEFTWING'

AU211535 Warsaw POLITIKA in Polish 15 Aug 81 p 5

[Piotr Moszynski article: "Reality"]

[Excerpts] Solidarity, the church and the "Prasa-Ksiazka-ruch" Workers' Publishing Cooperative House (RSW) have been permitted this year to publish their own weeklies for countrywide distribution. Solidarity is allowed to publish the SOLIDARNOSC weekly (500,000 copies); the church, the NIEDZIELA [SUNDAY] Catholic weekly (100,000 copies); and the Workers Cooperative Publishing House, RZECZYWISTOSC [REALITY] (150,000 copies).

The first issue of RZECZYWISTOSC appeared on 24 May 1981--a difficult time. Whether the authorities wish it or not, the appearance and functioning of RZECZYWISTOSC will always be interpretted like this: If just now--just in the situation as it is--someone decides that just such a weekly is to appear, it means that this someone wants to offer special support for materials published in RZECZYWISTOSC. This is why a periodical that appears in a situation so delicate faces two extremely important possibilities: Either to help create people's trust in the authorities or to intensify the mistrust already there.

The weekly's first editorial was headlined "Our First Word." Let us quote the passage that states the weekly's aims:

"Our weekly will do its best to boost the Poles' hopes for a better future and to make these hopes a certainty. We will also do our best to combat whatever threatens efforts to repair our socialist republic. We will consistently demand that all those guilty of plunging the country into poverty and decline be brought to account. We will ruthlessly unmask those who try to halt the trials of the guilty. However, we will be equally resolute in countering the attempts of careerists, various 'dyed foxes' and masked renewers who know how to smoothly negotiate every hairpin turn of the course of history, and who use the process of renewal to their advantage...."

It is remarkable that even that brief quotation of the weekly's statement of aims frequently uses expressions such as "combat," "bring to account," "ruthlessly unmask," "counter" and so on. Reading RZECZYWISTOSC, one gets the impression that its editors are threatened on at least two sides: By the majority of society, expecially Solidarity members, and by the majority of the party, within which RZECZYWISTOSC concepts find no enthusiastic response.

Although RZECZYWISTOSC does not claim to be a publication for young people, it greatly indulges in the technique of personality models. Negative personality models are as follows (they outnumber positive models, so we cite them first: Stefan Bratkowski (the nine issues of the weekly I read upraided him as many as 16 times) as well as Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, Jozef Tejchma, Andrzej Wajda, Jacek Kuron, Andrzej Werblan, Aleksander J. Wieczorkowski, Dominik Horodynski, Wojciech Lamentowicz, Maciej Szumowski, Jacek Kalabinski, Stefan Kisielewski, Jozef Klasa, Ludwik Krasucki, Marcin Krol, Janusz Kuczynski, Adam Michnik, Stanislaw Rainko, Jacek Snopkiewicz, St. Stomma and Wlodzimierz Wesolowski.

The positive models are as follows (there are fewer of them and none is mentioned more than twice, which means that the weekly prefers to point out what should be avoided rather than what is desirable): Ryszard Filipski, Ryszard Gontarz (a RZECZYWISTOSC journalist famous for his pioneer translation of the word Magma into Mud, whom R. Filipski coopted to his team for reasons other than linguistic ability) Tadeusz Grabski, members of the Katowice Party Forum, Tadeusz Samitowski, Albin Siwak and Edmund Wojnowski.

Party problems are the leading subject of the weekly. These problems are discussed primarily by Jozef Gorecki, whose articles about the situation in the PZPR have so far introduced every issue of RZECZYWISTOSC. The tenor of Gorecki's first articles was rather quiet and thoughtful, and one received the impression that the party's main problem was the opponents of socialist renewal and that there were no other problems because of the party's true unity. But issue No 5 of RZECZYWISTOSC indicated quite clearly that this unity was threatened by so-called opportunists. In addition, the weekly began to present itself as the only--or at least the main--representative of the "party's Marxist-Leninist backbone." From that moment on the weekly became rife with formulations that--frankly speaking--could be assessed as offensive by many party members. This is because, without examining the issue and stating specifically who is involved, the weekly informs us that a "party leftwing" is setting itself apart, which could mean that the persons who do not identify themselves with the views of the RZECZYWISTOSC editorial board constitute no less than a rightwing force. Issue no. 9 of the weekly carries the following statement by "one of the local delegates" to the ninth congress: "The clubs and meetings of communist forums have sprouted countrywide like mushrooms after the rain, and are a leftwing and classbound response to the rightwing and factional horizontal structures. Should the congress prove a dud and should it show itself as opportunist or rightwing, we communists would have enough people to organize a new, truly Marxist-Leninist party." Could it be that a rival PZPR (M-L) [M-L for Marxist-Leninist] would be called into being?

Let us sum up the policy of RZECZYWISTOSC: 1) RZECZYWISTOSC is critical of the so-called line of accord and dialogue. 2) It has no program of its own. 3) Its published materials use a tone that in principle makes it impossible to argue about the theses in them. 4) The personal accents of the weekly are very strong--almost no one is presented in a neutral way. The persons that are presented are shown as strongly negative or strongly positive personality models, which can be either totally rejected or totally accepted. 5) The weekly stresses most strongly the existence of an acute disruption of the party into the so-called "party leftwing" and the other elements such as "opportunists," "revisionists," "social democrats" and so on, which means that the weekly precludes party unity.

The weekly writes about the "party leftwing" as follows: ...following yet another polarization of forces at the ninth party congress, the party leftwing is preparing itself for further consolidation, ideologically more mature and politically better organized." How does this "consolidation" materialize? An analysis of this issue makes it possible to assume that what may take place will be the creation of a command center within the party or the creation of a new political party. However, as yet there are no convincing data to confirm that the workers communities would support such a line of action.

That is why--if there is no question of a new program, if discussion and "intellectual ferment" are not planned and if no consolidation of the party around the aims proposed by the congress resolutions is desired, but if the point is to discredit some people and to make some other people popular with regard to whom new organizational solutions of the party's functioning are no doubt envisaged--we can say that the only motive for action that holds these elements together is the desire to eliminate one group of people from political life and to promote another group of people. These are rather modest ambitions against the background of the present times.

SOVIET MILITARY ATTEND AIR FORCE DAY MEETING

LD231740 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Ceremonies to mark people's Air Force day are taking place in many cities throughout the country. A special meeting was organized today among others, in the Second Fighters Regiment "Krakow," based in the Szczecin region. Representatives of the Northern Group of Soviet Army Troops and many members of the community attended the meeting.

DEPUTY INTERIOR MINISTER ON WESTERN ESPIONAGE

LD240856 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 24 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Aug (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU carries an interview with Brigade Gen Wladyslaw Pozoga, deputy minister of the interior. W. Pozoga said, among other things:

In recent months, there has been an increase in espionage activity on Polish territory. Multipurpose intelligence and subversive activity is also being carried out by agents based at capitalist representations in Poland.

Imperialist circles in the West are giving extensive material and political support to extremist groups which have stated their readiness to seize power in Poland. Imperialism views the course of events in Poland as a unique chance to implement its long-term objectives within the framework of the global ideological confrontation between East and West. First and foremost, they are working to achieve a further weakening of Poland, to shatter unity and to secure the destabilization of European socialist countries. They are also trying to compromise the international communist movement.

Special attention is being given to Western strategy vis-a-vis the socialist countries [word indistinct] Poland, W. Pozoga continued. Its chief aim is to undermine the leading role of the party, to disintegrate socialist society and to set it against authority. NATO's special services are stepping up their activity not only in respect to Poland but also in respect to the entire socialist camp. In this connection, close interaction by the counterintelligence services of our fraternal countries is essential.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD212248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] On the occassion of the 27th anniversary of the liberation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski sent Nicolae Ceaucescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, a telegram with cordial greetings and best wishes.

Traditional friendship and the universal Polish-Romania cooperation, we read in the telegram, serve well the interests of our two nations, simultaneously contributing, in the framework of a close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, to consolidating the unity and cooperation of member countries of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

ILIE VERDET LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW EXHIBITION

AU211108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (AGERPRES)--On Friday, August 21, Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, left for Moscow at the head of a governmental delegation to attend the opening of the "Romania 1981" national exhibition, an important economic and technical-scientific event arranged in the capital city of the Soviet Union.

The delegation includes Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, Gheorghe Petrescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, other officials.

Verdet's Visit

For reportage on the visit of Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to the USSR and his talks with Soviet leaders, see the East Europe section of the 21 August and subsequent issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

DEFENSE MINISTER PROMOTED TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL

AU221855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug (AGERPRES)--During a solemn meeting held on August 22 in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, before the other party and state leaders, the Romanian minister of national defence, Constantin Olteanu, was promoted from the rank of major-general to that of lieutenant-general.

Expressing gratitude to President Nicolae Ceausescu for his promotion and for the special attention he pays to the Army, to the strengthening of the country's combat capacity, Lt. Gen Constantin Olteanu assured that he would devote his skill and energy to exemplarily fulfil the tasks entrusted to the Army. The country's soldiers--he said--are committed to achieving a new, higher quality in their activity.

Warmly congratulating the minister of national defence, President Nicolae Ceausescu wished him ever greater success in his entire activity. I wish you to further work in all firmness for the implementation of the RCP policy of strengthening the combat capacity, of raising the level of the Army's political training so that it could always fulfil its duties to the people, to the cause of socialism, to the party--Nicolae Ceausescu said.

The Romanian head of state, supreme commander of the Army, also stated: Making everything possible for carrying through the party programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society, the RCP pays special attention to the Army, taking account of the complex international circumstances. We will do our best, in future as well, to consolidate the Army, to enable it to fulfil its obligations to the people as well as to the allies in case of an imperialist aggression.

Ceausescu Promotion Address

AU221958 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at Defense Minister Constantin Olteanu's promotion ceremony, in Bucharest on 22 August 1981--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Olteanu, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government and on my own behalf, I want to extend to you warmest congratulations on your promotion and to wish you increasingly greater successes in the overall activity entrusted to you by the party and government.

I wish that you will continue to act with great determination to implement the party's policy of strengthening the combat capacity and improving the level of political training of our Army, and to do all you can so that our Army can always fulfill its obligations and duties toward the people and toward the cause of socialism and the party.

Indeed, by doing all it can to implement the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, our party pays special attention to the Army by taking into consideration the complex circumstances of international life. We will continue to do all we can to strengthen our Army, so that it will be able to fulfill its duties toward the people and its obligations toward our allies in case of an imperialist aggression.

Once again I wish you great success in our overall activity and much good health. [applause]

VARIED EVENTS MARK 37TH ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

AU221433 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] On the 37th anniversary of the anti-imperialist, antifascist, national and social revolution, wreath-laying ceremonies took place in Bucharest this morning at the Monument to the Heroes of the Struggle For Socialism, the Monument of the Fatherland's Heroes and the Monument of Soviet Heroes.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and government, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Interior, the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and the Council of the Union of Communist Students, the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal People's Council, the Committee of Former Fighters and War Veterans Against Fascism and on behalf of certain Bucharest enterprises.

The ceremonies were attended by Comrade Iosif Banc, Ludovic Fazekas, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Petre Enache, Constantin Olteanu, members of the party Central Committee and of the State Council and government, active and reserve generals, former commanders of large units on the anti-Hitlerite front, leaders from central institutions, mass and civic organizations and delegations of working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions. The wreaths were laid by groups of Pioneers. Companies formed of military men of our Armed Forces, members of patriotic guards and formations of youth training units for the defense of the fatherland were lined up at the monuments presenting arms. The national anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played.

At the monument to the Soviet heroes, where Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union, and embassy members were also present, the national anthems of the Soviet Union and Romania were played. After the wreath-laying ceremonies, those present observed a minute of silence. The ceremonies were concluded with the march-past of the honor guards.

Ion Dinca Address

AU221901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug (AGERPRES)--In the presence of President Nicolea Ceausescu, of the other party and state leaders of Romania, a festive meeting took place in Bucharest in the afternoon of August 22, marking 37 years since the August 23, 1944, victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, the National Day of the Romanian people.

Taking the floor during the meeting, Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, stressed that the victory the revolution won 37 years ago is a cornerstone in the destiny of the Romanian people. The overthrow of the military-fascist dictatorship -- the speaker said -- marked a decisive moment in the development of our country on a new road, opening the path of Romania's definitive liberation from the imperialist domination, the path of passing to the achievement of deep-going social and revolutionary transformations, that led to the attainment of the ideals of social and national justice for which countless generations of forerunners fought, to the winning of full national independence and sovereignty of the country.

Ion Dinca highlighted the exceptional significance for the Romanian history of the revolutionary act of August 1944, reviewed extensively the transformations that made Romania look younger, the progress made on the road of building the multilaterally developed socialist society on the Romanian land.

These achievements -- he said -- certify that the Romanian Communist Party unflinchingly implements, in full accord with the vital interests of the entire people, the historic mission of a revolutionary party of the working class, of the leading political force of our society.

Speaking about the events occurred 37 years ago the speaker stressed that the Romanian Communist Party led the broadest social categories, all the progressive forces of the country, succeeded in achieving a wide patriotic, antifascist front, a complex system of alliances, in preparing minutely the actions that culminated with the victory of the revolution. Grounding itself on a lucid appreciation of the favourable international situation created by the victories won by the Soviet Army, as well as by the other forces of the anti-fasicst coalition, against Hitlerism, the RCP initiated and directly led the actions taken for overthrowing the military-fascist dictatorship.

Romania -- the speaker said -- joined the anti-Hitlerite coalition from the first day of the national insurrection, with her entire military and material potential, making its full contribution to the crush of fascism.

With instances of soul-up-lifting heroism, the Romanian Army, alongside the Soviet Army, chased the Hitlerite troops from the country's entire territory, participated with important forces in the battles fought for the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, until the May 1945 final victory over Nazi Germany.

Ion Dinca paid homage to all the sons of the country -- workers, peasants, intellectuals -- that fought and gave their lives so that Romania might gain its freedom and independence. The same thoughts of warm gratitude, he said, we have for the heroic Soviet Army, an army that bore the brunt of the fight against Hitlerism, for the other peoples that were in the anti-Hitler coalition and contributed to the crush of fascism.

Referring extensively to the successes marked in the socialist years, Ion Dinca highlighted the Romanian people to be manifesting, in work, its pride of having its destiny led by a strong party, by a wise leader that has been able to work out scientifically, realistically the targets and tasks of the socialist construction in tune with the demands and laws of the Romanian society's development, with the country's specific realities, ensuring the capitalization of Romania's material and human resources. He laid special stress on the important achievements of the 1976-1980 quinquennium, a period over which the process of the homeland's socialist industrialization was accelerated, the production forces developed intensively over the country's entire territory, the standards of living of the population improved more markedly. The net industrial production went up over the period at a 10 percent average annual rate while the labor productivity went up over the entire quinquennium by over 40 percent, contributing some three quarters to the growth of the industrial production. Continuous development was witnessed over these years by agriculture, as a result of the material and financial efforts the state made for endowing it with tractors, farm machinery, fertilizer.

Setting out from this, the farm production grew at a nearly five percent average annual rate, ensuring the supply of the population with farmfood stuffs as well as raw materials for industry.

Education, culture and art, essential factors in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society, in taking our country to a higher standard of material and spiritual civilization, have been developed.

Strong impetus was gained by scientific research, greater stress falling on relating it tightly to solving the production tasks.

The improvement of the material production and the more efficient use of the resources of society ensured the increase of the national income by 41.5 percent, the necessary resources being ensured for a continuous rise of the working people's incomes.

Referring to the results scored in the economic activity this year, Ion Dinca mentioned that over the first seven months of the year the stipulations of the single national plan for the country's economic and social development were fulfilled and many working collectives already fulfilled the plan stipulations for eight months. Then the speaker referred to the preoccupations and highly complex tasks of the 1981-1985 quinquennium, during which there will be ensured the achievement of the fundamental strategic target of turning Romania from a developing country into a medium-developed country.

The achievement of the great targets foreshadowing the economic and social thriving of the country, the permanent improvement of the people's material and spiritual standards, Ion Dinca went on, ask for a climate of peace, security and collaboration in Europe, all over the world. That is why our country participates actively in the international life, contributes to finding constructive solutions to the complex problems of contemporaneity, to the efforts for peace and detente, for building confidence and security, for a better and more just world on our planet.

Principledness and humanism, the high responsibility for the cause of all nations' peace, independence and progress, defining features of the Romanian foreign policy, are organically linked to the thinking and actions of the general secretary of the party, the president of the republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, outstanding personality of the contemporary world -- the speaker stressed.

Our party and state consistently and constantly give pride of place in the international relations to friendship and collaboration with all the socialist states, setting out from the conviction that a development of the socialist countries' collaboration and solidarity is an essential condition for the successful building of socialism in each and every country, for strengthening peace and detente worldwide.

We also pay special attention to expanding the relations of collaboration and solidarity with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries -- part and parcel of our general policy of struggle against imperialism and colonialism -- for the assertion of the peoples' inalienable right to free, independent development.

In the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, we promote relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system: we participate actively in the international division of labor, in the world exchange of spiritual and material assets.

Romania grounds firmly her international relations on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of others and mutual advantage, renunciation of force and of the threat of force, the observance of each people's right to develop freely, according to its will and vital interests.

Within her foreign policy Romania pays special attention to building European security, considering that everything is necessary to be done for the Madrid Conference to conclude in positive results, for the convening a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, for securing continuity to the process opened in Helsinki, by organizing new conferences on security and cooperation on the continent. The interests of all European peoples ask for secured wide, unhampered economic, technical, scientific and cultural collaboration, with observance of each country's social system, of each people's independence and sovereignty, for a guaranteed climate of security and detente so that each nation may develop freely, sheltered from any foreign aggression or interference.

Socialist Romania, her president, Nicolae Ceausescu, declare firmly and take unflinching action for disarmament, first of all for nuclear disarmament, for halting the arms race. Very necessary, as showed by Nicolae Ceausescu, are measures for diminishing the military spending, the troops and armaments under strict international control, for forbidding the military games, the displays of force by the borders of other states as well as other measures meant to mark concrete steps on the line of disarmament, of strengthening the confidence among states. Romania considers the halting of the arms race, the implementation of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, to be one of the hottest issues in the European states, in the entire world, as depending on it are the very life and civilization of all nations. That is why Romania declares firmly against the siting of fresh rockets in Europe, calling all the peoples to take converging actions in view of protecting mankind from the danger of a conflagration. At the same time the Romanian people stand firmly against the production of the neutron bomb, considering this to make even worse the threats against security, detente and collaboration, to run counter to the fundamental interests of peace, the will and aspirations of all the peoples in the world.

Given the present international circumstances--particularly complex and contradictory--sources of tension and conflict that can degenerate any time in conflagrations persist on various meridians of the planet. Under the circumstances, given the ever closer interdependence characterizing the contemporary evolution, everything should be done for the decisive renunciation of force, of the military confrontations.

Our party and state have taken constructive action, in the spirit of a lofty responsibility for the destiny of peace and security internationally, in view of eliminating the hotbeds of tension and conflict, of solving all inter-state conflicts and differences solely by political means, through negotiations conducted in the spirit of understanding and peace, of full equality and mutual respect, avoiding all encounters and armed actions that cannot but result in great damages and sufferings for the peoples.

Romania believes that all litigious problems still obtaining in the Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia and in other regions of the world must be solved by means of negotiations, with observance of each people's freedom and independence, of the sacred right to self-dependent development on the road of progress and civilization, free from outside interference.

In his speech he reasserted Romania's well-known stand as concerns the liquidation of underdevelopment and the setting in of a new international economic order, the active participation of all states in the contemporary world life, the enhancement of the role played by the UN and other international bodies in the democratization of the relations in the world arena, in solving the complex problems of today's world.

Our party reasserts on this occasion, too, its resolve to further develop its collaboration with the communist and worker's parties, the cooperation with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the democratic and progressive parties of the newly independent states, with the national liberation movements, with the advanced, anti-imperialist forces everywhere.

On the great anniversary of the Romanian people, Ion Dinca said in conclusion, we express our militant solidarity with all these forces, being fully convinced that a strengthening of their unity, both on a national plane and in the world arena, the united actions of the peoples can lend a new course on the international life, can bar the road to tension and war, can ensure detente, peace and cooperation the world over.

Party, Government Reception

AU222018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug (AGERPRES)--Marking August 23, the Romanian people's national day, the Central Committee of the RCP, the State Council and the Government of Romania gave a reception on August 22.

Participating were President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, the other members of the Romanian party and state leadership.

Attending were also former members of the communist and working-class movement of Romania, participants in the August 23, 1944 anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, leaders of mass and public organizations, veterans of the anti-Hitlerite war, men of letters and art.

Present were the foreign guests to the events marking the Romanian people's national day, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania.

During the reception, which passed in a atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship, President Nicolae Ceausescu conversed cordially with the foreign guests.

Radio Broadcasts Parade

AU231445 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0450 GMT on 23 August 1981 begins a live relay from Aviators' Square in Bucharest of a working people's parade marking the 37th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist revolution of social and national liberation. At 0459 GMT the announcer states that "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other party-state leaders" arrive and take their places in the official stand. The national anthem is played.

Immediately afterward the actual parade is opened by Patriotic Guards who are reported to carry portable grenade-launchers and machineguns. They are followed by civic anti-aircraft defense units carrying radiation detectors, a women's Red Cross detachment and military youth training units for the defense of the fatherland, a group fo aviators, paratroopers, sailors and mountain guards.

The announcer then reports the entry of a group of Pioneers carrying compressed air guns followed by Red Cross detachments. While a group of Pioneers is reported to give a colorful performance in front of the official stand, another group presents flowers to Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu.

At 0530 GMT detachments of working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions are reported to enter the square carrying a large Ceausescu portrait.

At 0535 GMT the live relay switches back and forth between the Bucharest Aviators' Square parade and celebrations in various other Romanian towns interspersed with interviews with various people on the importance of the 23 August 1944 events and their own activities and achievements, with running announcer-read comments on the economic achievements of the units to which the workers that file past belong and with patriotic poetry.

As the parade continues, the announcer reiterates, in very brief terms, Romania's foreign policy of "Peace--the most valuable goal of all peoples." He then states: "Through the voice of the thousands of participants in the parade, Romania and the Romanian people call for stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament--one of the most pressing problems for European countries and for the entire world since on it depend the very life and civilization of all nations. Romania is firmly against the deployment of new missiles in Europe; it calls upon all peoples to take united action to protect mankind from the danger of conflagrations.

"At the same time, the Romanian people firmly rise against the production of the neutron bomb, in the belief that it aggravates even more the danger for security, detente and cooperation and that it is at variance with the basic interests of peace and with the desires and aspirations of all peoples in the world."

Later on, the announcer stresses: "Ensuring a climate of peace, security and cooperation, free from arms and wars, is a guarantee for progress and a quiet life for all of us. The peoples throughout the world want peace, they ask for halting the arms race, for destroying military arsenals, for eliminating mass destruction weapons and the inhuman neutron bomb from our planet."

At 0730 GMT the reporter announces the entrance of the sportsmen in the square who, followed by the men in charge of order and a military band, conclude the 23 August parade in Bucharest. The live relay ends at 0830 GMT.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VARIOUS FOREIGN VISITORS

Japanese CP Officials

AU211845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (AGERPRES)--On Friday, August 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, received Tomio Nishizawa, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, now paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Participating was Tomokazu Shirai, member of the CC of the Communist Party of Japan.

Attending were Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

The interview occasioned an exchange of warm greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the CC of the Communist Party of Japan.

During the interview, emphasis was placed with special satisfaction on the good relations between the RCP and the Communist Party of Japan, which have witnessed a steadily upward course in keeping with the joint declaration signed in Bucharest between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenji Miyamoto, stress being laid on its role in expanding and amplifying these good relations, in the interests of the Romanian people and the Japanese people, of the general cause of peace, socialism, security and national independence, of international collaboration and understanding.

During the exchange of views on current international issues, anxiety was expressed over the existing situation, and the fact was stressed that a series of complex problems still existed in the political life, being serious perils to peoples' peace and independence. The necessity was underlined of making all efforts for the political, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world, without using force or threatening of force. In this situation, the RCP and the Communist Party of Japan consider that the peoples, the progressive forces everywhere, the world public opinion must do everything possible for a speediest passage to specific measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, for a stop in the development of mass destruction weapons, for a wide and unhampered expansion of collaboration among all the states of the world. Stress was laid on the need for the communist, socialist, social democratic parties, the other political forces to be more active, to make an ever more significant contribution to the improvement of the international climate, to the strengthening of collaboration and understanding among peoples.

Both sides pointed to the importance of the conclusion of the Madrid conference with the best possible results, which should lead to the convening of a conference of confidence-building and disarmament on the European Continent.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship characteristic of the relations existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Japan.

Moroccan PPS Leader

AU221504 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] At Snagov today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, met with Comrade Ali Yaata, secretary general of the Party of Progress and Socialism [PPS] of Morocco, who is on a visit in our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

The guest extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Political Executive Committee, the RCP Central Committee and to all communists and all Romanian people on behalf of the PPS leadership and the Moroccan communists, as well as warm congratulations on the 23 August anniversary. The guest also expressed words of great appreciation for the activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as head of the party and state, and for his noteworthy contribution to the cause of peace, detente and progress in the world.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to the PPS Political Bureau and Central Committee of Morocco.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed the positive relations of close friendship, militant solidarity and active cooperation between the RCP and PPS. They also stressed the determination by the two parties to deepen and expand those relations to the benefit of both countries and peoples and the cause of peace, detente, national independence and international understanding. They noted that expanding relations between the RCP and PPS is in the interests of the Romanian and Moroccan peoples and contributes to expanding political, economic, scientific-technical and other relations between Romania and Morocco.

In examining certain aspects of the international political situation, the two sides stressed that under the current conditions it is necessary to intensify efforts to stop the aggravation of the world political climate, to resume and continue the process of detente, cooperation and respect for national independence, and to resolve the states of tension and conflict that still persist in certain parts of the globe by political means and negotiations.

In this context, the two sides stressed the need to hold an international conference, with PLO participation, to achieve a comprehensive solution in the Middle East that will lead to Israel withdrawing from all Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war and to resolving the Palestinian people's problem, including creating their own independent Palestinian state, as well as to ensuring the independence and sovereignty of all countries in that area.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Ali Yaata stressed the importance of stopping the arms race, of adopting tangible measures for military disengagement and disarmament, and of stopping the deployment of new missiles on the European Continent and throughout the world. They emphasized the importance of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order that will lead to creating a better and more just world.

In connection with the situation in Europe, the two sides stressed the importance of concluding the Madrid meeting with positive results, so that it will contribute to establishing a climate of peace, security and cooperation and so that it will set up the basis for organizing a conference devoted to trust and disarmament on the European Continent.

Both sides stressed the importance of strengthening friendship, solidarity and cooperation among the communist and workers parties, the socialist, social democratic and all democratic and progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for freedom, for security and disarmament and for independence, democracy and social progress.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm and comradely friendship.

Greek KKE Official

AU221444 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] At Snagov today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, met with Comrade Haralambos Drakopoulos, secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party-Interior [KKE-Interior] who is paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

The guest extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the KKE-Interior leadership, as well as warm congratulations on the national day--23 August--and wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people. The guest expressed great words of appreciation for the policy promoted by Socialist Romania, and for the personal contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to resolving the major problems of the present-day world and to creating a climate of peace, security, detente and cooperation among nations.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guest to convey greetings to the KKE-Interior leadership and members, as well as good wishes for the activity it is carrying out along with the other democratic and progressive forces in Greece for the working people's prosperity and for the triumph of the ideals of democracy, independence and social progress.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides briefed each other about the current activity and concern of the two parties and exchanged views on certain current problems of international life and of the communist and workers movement. In this context, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the KKE-Interior, and their joint desire to continue to deepen those relations to the benefit of both parties, countries and people and in the interest of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides stressed that the development of cooperation and friendship between the RCP and KKE-Interior contributes to expanding and diversifying the traditional relations between Romania and Greece in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields of common interest.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Haralambos Drakopoulos also expressed their determination to act toward further developing relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity with the other communist and workers parties on the basis of fully equal rights, of respect for each party's right to independently formulate its political, tactical and strategic line, and of noninterference in internal affairs. The exchange of views on current international issues revealed the two parties' concern with the major problems confronting mankind today.

In this context, they stressed the importance of strengthening the cooperation and solidarity of the communist and workers parties, of the socialist, social democratic parties, of other progressive and anti-imperialist forces and of all peoples, and the importance of intensified efforts in the direction of resuming the strengthening of the policy of peace, detente and respect for national independence and sovereignty.

The two sides stressed the need to intensify efforts to resolve the states of tension and conflict, which still persist in various parts of the world, by political means and negotiations without resorting to force.

Referring to the situation on the European Continent where more and more mass destruction means are being accumulated, the two sides stressed the importance of concluding the Madrid CSCE with positive results, so that it will give new impetus to implementing, as an indivisible whole, the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act; so that it will bring about tangible and efficient measures for military disengagement and disarmament, and cutting back military spending; and so that it will set up the basis for organizing a conference devoted to trust and disarmament.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Haralambos Drakopoulos noted that of particular importance for European security is the development of cooperation among all Balkan countries and turning the Balkans into an area of peace, good neighborliness, trust, bilateral and multilateral cooperation and an area free from nuclear weapons in keeping with the interests of the peoples in that area.

Both sides stressed the importance of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world order which will ensure the free and independent development of each nation on the road of economic and social progress.

The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere of respect and mutual understanding.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS

Pakistani Envoy

AU211832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (AGERPRES)--On Friday, August 21, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Iqbal Husain who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Romania.

The address presented by the Romanian head of state stresses that Romania is deeply interested in the promotion of ever tighter relations with all the countries of the world, and also reads: "We note with satisfaction that the relations of friendship between Romania and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the collaboration between our countries on an international plane have marked important progress in recent years. We consider that further wide perspectives exist for an intensification and deepening of these friendly relations, for developing and diversifying the economic cooperation and the trade, technical, scientific and cultural exchanges to the interest of our countries, of the cause of international peace, security and collaboration."

Then the address points out that the present international situation is particularly complex and contradictory; and stresses: "Under these circumstances there is a need, more than ever, for tighter and tighter union and collaboration among the peoples, the advanced forces, for halting the worsening of the international situation, for the resumption of the policy of detente, collaboration, independence and peace." The address also mentions with satisfaction the good cooperation between Romania and Pakistan in the world arena, and expresses the conviction that our countries will collaborate ever more actively in this field in the future, too.

The address presented on the occasion by the ambassador first stresses the good relations of collaboration and friendship between Romania and Pakistan, both bilaterally and on an international plane, and then shows that the positive development of the cordial relations between the two countries in all fields is grounded on the principles of sovereignty and full equality among all states, respect for independence and territorial integrity, noninterference in the domestic affairs, on each people's right to decide upon its own fate, free from any outside interference, constraint or pressure as well as on the peaceful settlement of the international differences setting out from the international law and justice, in tune with the United Nations Charter.

The call occasioned an exchange of salutes between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Colombia Envoy

AU211910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (AGERPRES)--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on August 21 Gilberto Cruz Villegas, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia to Romania.

The address delivered by the Romanian head of state expresses satisfaction at the positive course of the Romanian-Colombian relations in all domains.

Highlighting that the economies of the two countries provide broad possibilities for the expansion and diversification of commerical exchanges, for the carrying through of important projects of economic cooperation, the address stresses: We are convinced that, through concerted efforts, we shall succeed in capitalizing on these possibilities, opening up fresh prospects to the friendly and cooperative relations between our countries and peoples. We are pleased to note that the cooperation between Romania and Colombia witnesses fruitful development on an international plane as well, going down as an important contribution of the two peoples to the improvement of the international political climate, to the assertion of a policy of peace, national independence, detente and collaboration among all peoples.

After referring to the good relations between Romania and Colombia, the address delivered by the Colombian ambassador shows: Romania has technology. Colombia has many natural resources we must capitalize on, and we do this with professors and friends from Romania. It is necessary to develop cooperation between our economies, to our mutual advantage.

Cordial greetings were exchanged on the occasion between the Romanian and Colombian presidents.

Burmese Ambassador

AU211913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 21, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the credentials of the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to Romania, Maung Maung Aung.

After highlighting that Romania is vitally interested in promoting a policy of broad cooperation with all the countries of the world, the address presented by President Nicolae Ceausescu points out that the Romanian-Burmese relations have known a continuous development in recent years and considers that conditions exist for a further intensification of the relations between the two countries, particularly on an economic plane, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of international peace, security and collaboration.

Then the address reads: Romania acts firmly for the settling of all issues among states only by peaceful means, by negotiations, for eradicating underdevelopment and setting in a new international economic order, for making firm steps on the line of general disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the democratization of the relations among states. I am convinced that Romania and Burma can collaborate ever more actively in the world arena, in order to implement all the peoples' great desiderata of peace, detente, collaboration and progress.

The address presented on the occasion by the Burmese ambassador stresses that the relations between the two countries have been cordial and friendly for many years, noting that these relations, grounded on mutual respect and confidence, develop continuously. He has showed that it is in the interest and to the advantage of both countries that these relations be further developed and strengthened.

The reception occasioned an exchange of greetings between Romania's and Burma's presidents.

PARLIAMENTARY TALKS HELD WITH ZAIRIAN DELEGATION

AU222020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug (AGERPRES)--On Saturday, August 22, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, received the delegation of the interparliamentary group of the Republic of Zaire, led by (Birere Mabano), president of the Zairian group of the Interparliamentary Union, who are paying an official visit to Romania.

During the talks, satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Zaire, between the Parliaments of the two countries, with emphasis on the importance the talks conducted and understandings reached by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko have for the steady development of bilateral cooperation, for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace, progress and understanding in the world. Aspects of the activity carried on by the Interparliamentary Union were also approached and stress was laid on the need to enhance its contribution to the strengthening and expansion of interstate relations, to the promotion of a climate of peace, security and cooperation throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BUCHAREST MARKETS, ENTERPRISES

AU211112 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today visited several Bucharest shopping centers, markets and large industrial units. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Emil Bobu, Gheorghe Oprea and Gheorghe Pana.

The visit started with the Obor shopping complex, the largest in the country, and continued in the Titan, Sudului and Berceni markets. During meetings and discussions with trade officials, many customers and cooperative peasants selling products on the Bucharest markets, the party secretary general inquired about the quantities and variety of products on sale, the organization of various trade activities and the measures required to meet the demands of customers.

The party secretary general then visited the "Viscofil" artificial fiber enterprise, the "Bucharest" garments enterprise, the enterprise for glass fibers and yarns in the Militari industrial complex and the "Grivita Rosie" enterprise for chemical equipment.

37 YEARS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

AU221515 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 22 Aug 81

["The 37th Year of Socialist Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug (AGERPRES)--

The Romanian Industry in 1981

Today, 37 years after the events of August 1944, Romania is a country with a dynamic economy, with a modern and intensive industry. A retrospect of the road covered over this period shows remarkable achievements in most diverse sectors: the industrial production turned out in one day in 1980 equalled that obtained in [figure indistinct] months in 1948. As to 1950, the year when the first five-year plan period started, industrial production increased in 1970 by 33 times, while farm production grew by 3.5 times. Last year's national income was 14 times bigger than that of 1950 and 3.5 times bigger than that of 1965. At present, all the counties operate units apt to turn out an annual industrial production worth 10 thousand million lei.

Romania further maintains high development (?rates) in 1985, the year when she is to enter the stage of a medium-developed country, net industrial production will be 52.4 percent larger than that of 1980. The national income will increase by over 40 percent, while farm production will grow by more than 4 times.

A New Quality of Life

The deep-going economic changes occurred also bore on the quality of life the main indicators of which followed an ever ascending course.

The increase in the average net remuneration in the 1976-1980 period equalled that of the entire 1951-1970 interval. Over 1950-1980, following the growth of the purchasing power, consumption with meat and meat products rose by 3.7 times, with sugar and sugar products by 4.1 times, with textiles and readymades by 2.2 times, with footwear by 5.7 times. As for durables, there were 254 radio sets, 87 washing machines, 150 refrigerators and 25 passenger cars in 1,000 inhabitants in 1980 as compared to 37.4, 0.5, 0.4, and 0.2 respectively in 1950. In 1985, following the 15.5 percent rise in the remuneration of the working personnel, these figures will stand at 300, 155, 192, and 44 per 1,000 inhabitants.

As for the rate of housing construction, 370,000 flats were build in the 1950-1965 interval, while over the last 15 years this number was 4.4 times larger.

Starting January 1, 1978 the workweek has gradually shortened, an action that is to be generalized this year with all categories of working personnel. By 1985 workweek in Romania will be of 44 hours.

Substantial increases were also recorded with social consumption funds which reached over 11,000 lei per family in 1980 as compared to only 772 lei in 1950. In 1985 they will stand at almost 13,000 lei.

Steadily Expanding Socialist Democracy

One of the main feature of today's Romania is the broad democratization of the socioeconomic life, just as the ever broader involvement of the masses in decision-making, in the improvement of the political framework, of the economic-financial mechanism. The participation of the working personnel in running enterprises, industrial centrals and ministries was institutionalized. The working people's councils, whose number stands at more than 6,000, are a concrete, most telling form of the assertion of the power of the masses.

[Figure indistinct] workers, technical cadres, party, trade union public organizations activists are involved in their activity. The recent creation of the country people's councils that play an important role in coordinating the activity carried on at a territorial level, is one more aspect of the ever broader democratization of the country. In their turn, the trade unions are true forums of worker democracy. At the level of the supreme legislative forum--the Grand National Assembly--socialist democracy is illustrated by the structure of deputies. Some 130 of the 369 deputies work directly in production, 122 are women, 29 are magyars, 6 are Germans and 2 of other nationalities, in keeping with the (?national) structure of the country's population.

Broad Access to Science and Culture

More than a quarter of Romania's population is enrolled in one form of training in learning institutions. The share of children comprised in kindergartens topped 77.5 percent. the number of lyceum pupils grew by over 15 times, that of students by 6 times, while the number of teaching staff rose by almost 5 times as to 1938.

At present, Romania has a powerful material base that includes over 22,000 classrooms and 300 laboratories and didactic workshops. Some 3,300 of the almost 30,000 learning units are schools with the tuition in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities.

The Romanian state also allots substantial sociocultural funds which, at present, are 21 times bigger than in 1950. There are 21,000 libraries, 700 houses of culture, over 2,700 cultural clubs and over 1,000 people's universities, 31 newspapers brought out in 3.5 million copies per one issue, 444 reviews and periodicals--of which 51 publications in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities--put out in 8 million copies, 6 radio stations, 360 museums, 145 theatres and musical institutions of which 14 in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities.

BRIEFS

DUMA RECEIVES ALGERIAN DELEGATION--Bucharest, 17 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 17 Aurel Duma, secretary of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received the delegation of the National Organization of Former Mujahidins of Algeria, now on a Romanian visit at the invitation of the SDUF National Council. The delegation is headed by (Farouk Alem), director of the Mujahidin Museum in Algiers. On the occasion information was exchanged concerning the social, economic and cultural development of the two countries, the SDUF activity and the activity of the National Organization of Former Mujahidins of Algeria. Also evoked was the stage of the bilateral relations, the sides expressing the wish to intensify the collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Algeria. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 17 Aug 81 AU]

TANJUG REPORTS HAIG TO VISIT BELGRADE 12-13 SEP

LD212036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Aug (TANJUG)--A spokesman for the U.S. State Department announced in Washington today that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will pay an official visit to Belgrade 12-13 September at the invitation of Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec. This will be the first visit to Yugoslavia by a U.S. secretary of state since the change in the White House early this year.

ALBANIAN CRITICISM OF NORTH-SOUTH TALKS SCORED

LD231120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0827 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 August (TANJUG)--Albanian commentators have recently been attacking those fighting for the new international economic order, describing it as a "typical product of imperialism and social imperialism." They have thus been denying all the efforts undertaken to date, primarily by the nonaligned and other developing countries aimed at establishing new relations, and claiming that "imperialist and social imperialist forces are doing everything possible to adapt to the changed circumstances intending to continue their old ways by disguised neocolonial methods." These "criticisms" go even further by forecasting a total fiasco of the coming meeting in Cancun. This dialogue between North and South has also been described in Tirana as "one of many programs invented by the rich for the exploitation of the poor."

The latest Albanian criticism of the efforts to establish a new and more just international economic order is in fact another confirmation of the fact that Albania is against every dialogue which would lead to positive changes. Albania is against talks and negotiations, and it should not be a surprise to anyone that Albania wishes for new confrontations in Cancun. Albanian commentators ignore the patience of developing nations and their hopes that the actions already begun will lead to a change of the existing relations.

It is evident that Albania has not yet become aware of the fact that the existing economic order, in spite of certain positive results, has brought about sharp structural discrepancies in the world economy which have caused a great gap in the level of development. The very fact that the gap in the level of development is today greater than yesterday underlines the necessity for establishing a new economic order in which all the existing contradictions would be resolved faster and more easily.

Accidentally or not, Albanian criticism of the present economic situation is not very different from that expressed by the most conservative bourgeois economists and theoreticians who oppose any changes. They are practically united in their view that the present crisis in the world economy is a regular phenomenon which has a cyclic nature. Both groups reject the view that this is the question of so-called (?structural) disorders in the world economy whose elimination requires not only time but also significant changes of the system and adaptations which are possible only by way of an equitable dialogue between "North" and "South."

If critics in Albania attack the entire existing economic order in the world, is it not logical that people want to change this order? For this reason the best answer to the Albanian criticism of the new international economic order would be the nonaligned foreign ministers' resolution reached at their conference in New Delhi in February. The nonaligned position has not only been accepted by all the other developing countries but has also been increasingly observed by various rich nations.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIANS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Kraigher Greets Ceausescu

LD222252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the Romanian national holiday, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a telegram of cordial congratulations on behalf of the SFRY Presidency. The telegram expresses best wishes for the neighboring country's comprehensive development and for its new successes on the road of socialist building. At the same time Kraigher expresses the conviction of the SFRY Presidency that the traditional friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania will continue to develop, which is in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and contributes to the consolidation of international cooperation based on equality and to the cause of socialism and general progress in the world.

Mojsov Greetings

LD222258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today sent congratulations to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, expressing best wishes for the further successful development of Romania and its comprehensive prosperity. The message of contratulations also expresses the conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the RCP and between our two neighboring socialist countries will continue to develop and make progress successfully in the interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Romania and of peace, social progress and socialism in the world.

Djuranovic Greets Verdet

LD222254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent Ilie Verdet, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a telegram on the occasion of the Romanian national holiday. On behalf of the Federal Executive Council and my own, the telegram says, I send you and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania most cordial congratulations and best wishes for the further progress and new successes of the friendly Romanian people in the building of socialism and for the prosperity of the Socialist Republic of Romania. I wish this time again to express my conviction that friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between our two neighboring countries will continue to develop and be promoted successfully in the interest of our peoples and of peace and security in the world.

REQUEST FOR OIL, SUGAR PRICE HIKES CAUSES DEBATE

SAWPY Official

AU211840 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Risto Dzunov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, granted an interview to TANJUG journalists on the market situation caused by the proposed new producers' prices of edible oil, sugar and milk. Practice shows that staged shotcomings are a peculiar method of pressure, coercion and even crime, with the aid of which higher prices are obtained

An important task of the SAWP organization in the local communities, communes, provinces and republics, through their activities, is to help citizens be certain that they will be supplied with the necessary provisions. According to Risto Dzunov, this is the way to increase the citizen's insight into what he hears or reads. The SAWP will insist that all available quantities of oil, sugar and milk be brought to the market, so that an apparent shortage may be avoided.

At its next session, the Presidium of the Federal Conference will assess how the tasks of the SAWP are being implemented in connection with the advancement of the economy. With its political actions, the SAWP will endeavor to help prevent fields remaining uncultivated this fall. In addition, the SAWP will demand that the responsibility be determined of those people who by their work and decisions so far have contributed to the present situation in the market.

We must once again demand responsibility for what has been done so far, and not keep saying that somebody will have to answer for a future failure. Somebody made the decision that so many sugar mills are to be constructed. It is not difficult to determine who that person was. We must start along this path if we want to make any advance from merely talking about stabilization, Dzunov stressed.

Why do we not say that our farmers are less and less economical and that this is one of the reasons that we fail to plow 9.5 million hectares of land with 430,000 tractors, and that a neighboring country manages to cultivate a much larger area with only 130,000 tractors? The peasant must be told that he cannot cover the costs of a tractor and other machines if he cultivates only 3 to 4 hectares. Nobody can cover his excessive costs through the purchase prices of his produce. The SAWP bears its share of responsibility for our peasants' thinking in such a basically wrong way, Risto Dzunov believes.

Radio Rejects Media Blame

AU222026 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] The week that is coming to an end began with much excitement. The oil and sugar case--let us call it that--pushed many other current domestic subjects into the shadow. However, once the situation calmed down, it came out that there is a wider social dimension to it all. Kosta Krajincanic comments:

Along with a unanimous denunciation of this act, the question of the responsibility of the actors has also been asked. Despite all the clear indications, things began to get somewhat cloudy here when part of the blame was shifted on to the public information media, which allegedly recklessly reported the news from the Yugoslav Economic Chamber.

The ultimate expression of this view was heard in a section of the Belgrade SAWP Municipal Conference, at the session of which Dragan Nikolic, member of the Municipal Committee of the League of Communists, demanded that the press be called to responsibility, for according to him it cannot report any views by anybody, or rather it must not report one view if others cannot also be heard.

As regards Nikolic's first reproach to the public information media, in this particular case it was a matter of the General Association for Agriculture and Food Industry, or rather its executive board--which is to say a socially responsible and politically mature delegate body which has until now constituted an important filter when many important decisions were adopted. This body, therefore, is not just anybody, so that journalists and editors should adopt a censorious attitude toward it, as Dragan Nikolic would wish.

As regards his second reproach, that one should not report one view only, Comrade Nikolic and we all can now rest happy, for views different from those in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber were heard very quickly. The public has had its say precisely thanks to the information media.

What would have happened had this one view, this request for price increases, meandered from one office to another in a semilegal way, outside the reach of the public and embargoed for the press, to pass eventually through a back door? What good would it then have been to hear the views of all possible forums and institutions? Did we not agree a long time ago to follow the entire self-managing process of decisionmaking, precisely because of the fear of being faced with an accomplished fact?

Let us return the question of responsibility to the correct track: Who should be ideopolitically responsible? Who should be punished, who recalled, who relieved? Against whom should criminal charges be filed? Who should be expelled from the party?

We must have faith despite the new thesis which can now be traced in some commentaries, according to which unknown powerful men allegedly stand behind specific personages, powerful men who know everything and with whose consent it is all done. Even if this is true, the edge of social criticism must not be blunted. Those whose responsibility is established beyond doubt cannot escape forever unpunished under the excuse of usually unidentified powerful men and eternal culprits for everything that is bad in society who can never be caught. Let them finally pay the bill for their part of the blame. What is at stake is the confidence of the public, and confidence is gained both through merit and through dignified assumption of responsibility for errors made.

KOMUNIST Criticism

AU212121 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] In a commentary under the title "A Calculated Attack on Stabilization," the journal KOMUNIST indicates the need to speak even more sharply about the unjustified announcement of higher prices for oil, sugar and milk. In fact it is a matter of an irresponsible, shortsighted and antistabilization support for a new jump in prices which caused the hard-won stabilized supply again to be jeopardized, KOMUNIST stresses.

The fiasco of an otherwise normal step is obvious, but the public reaction so far has not fully uncovered its essence. It all boils down to the allegation that the report on the session of the executive board of the General Association for Agriculture and Food Industry is responsible for the situation that has arisen, while the essential question--the manner of enormously increasing prices, which was possible and was allowed to happen--has not even been touched.

The KOMUNIST commentary then draws attention to pressures and dictating behind the scenes, by which disparities in prices have been maintained for decades along with such differences in business conditions that have no comparison in the world market. New prices are arrived at in partial ways and like a chain reaction, with outbursts from time to time. Why are our prices based on the average and not on the peak business efficiency? Why is the influence of losers much higher than that of the most productive parts of associated labor? These are the questions raised by KOMUNIST.

Through neglecting and ignoring these and other essential problems, only a half truth is spoken, and attention is diverted sometimes to nonessential problems, as if all the trouble were in the fact that the consumers learned prematurely about something that was assumed to occur. It is an elementary right of the working people and citizens to have full insight into the work of all social organs and the entire process of decisionmaking, including the question of prices. It is a duty of the information media to make this right possible for the working people and citizens, the KOMUNIST commentary stresses.

If the decisionmaking process ran in a self-managing way and information about its course were the usual practice, so-called accidential news breaks as the present one would not cause consumer fever and market disturbances.

The Federal Executive Council statement put the public in a situation where it had to guess the outcome of the eventual decision on excessive requests. Its recommendation to the Presidium of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber to consid . the responsibility of its organ has remained incomplete, for it is more than obvious that the decision which disturbed the market was prepared and delivered much earlier and in other places, at the centers of technobureaucratic power represented by the delegates gathered in the executive board of the General Association for Agriculture and Food Industry, KOMUNIST stresses in its commentary. It then lists the names of some members of the executive board who should bear full responsibility.

However, this would not be enough, for it is well known that they are not the only culprits, and the problem is that the names of other, perhaps more important actors have not yet been mentioned anywhere, KOMUNIST concludes.

ALBANIA NATIONALISTS SENTENCED IN PRISTINA

LD211650 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1559 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- The district court of Pristina, Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo, today sentenced two persons, both of Albania nationality, to three years of prison each for having had ordered the removal of Josip Broz Tito's protrait from a hall where a visting Albania theatre ensemble was to give a performance.

It has been established during the trial that Gani Jetisi, director of the theatre of [word indistinct] Kosov, and Hajzer Djosi, secretary of the cultural-educational community of Glogovac, Kosovo, had on May 31 last year ordered the removal of Tito's protrait from the hall in Glogovac during the stay of the visiting theatre ensemble of the Albanian town of Shkoder.

The worker who was to carry out the instructions had refused to abide but the portrait was nevertheless removed before the guest performance at the request of the officials of the visiting Albania theatre ensemble. Both Jetisi and Djosi received the maximum three-year prison term envisaged for the criminal act of the "the violation of the prestige of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia, its highest organs and organ representatives:.

The Pristina district court today also sentenced a worker to three years of prison for having had instigated and led workers in the demonstrations in the town of Obilic, Kosovo, on April 1 of this year and for having had on that occasion spread anti-Yugoslav propaganda. For the same criminal act of enemy propaganda, the Pristina district court today sentenced another two persons to prison terms of one and two years, respectively.

DEATH OF CROATIAN SAWP OFFICIAL ANNOUNCED

LD231833 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Summary] Zagreb, 23 Aug (TANJUG) -- Vladimir Broe, secretary of the Republician Conference of the SAWP of Croatia, delegate of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Croatian Assembly and prominent sociopolitical worker, died suddenly in Zagreb today, aged 37.

NEW HEAD OF MACEDONIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH ELECTED

AU201221 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 81 p 12

[Summary] Ohrid, 18 Aug (TANJUG)--A popular and church assembly of the Macedonian Orthodox Church held in Ohrid today elected Metropolitan of Debar and Kicevo Angelarij as the new head of the Macedonian Orthodox Church. According to the constitution of the Macedonian Orthodox Church, the election was made by delegates of churches and church communities from the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the United States, Canada and European countries. The festive act of election was also attended by Dr Djordji Caca, member of the Macedonian Executive Council; Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium; and by representatives of the religious communities from our country and abroad.

Metropolitan Kiril of the United States, Canada and Australia and Dr Djordji Caca, president of the republican Commission for Religious Affairs, spoke at the opening of the election assembly. Dr Djordji Caca stressed the creative work of the previous head of the Macedonian Orthodox Church, Dositej, and stressed that "in its existence and activity of over two decades the Macedonian Orthodox Church had proved and confirmed itself as a church which serves the people and which, by making its contribution to their national and political, cultural and creative aspirations, shares the fate of its people and contributes to a better understanding among people.

The formal enthronization of the new head of the Macedonian Orthodox Church will take place in Ohrid tomorrow.

Djuranovic Congratulations

LD202136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1014 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Telegram from Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to Mr Angelarij, newly elected Archbishop of the Macedonian Orthodox Church--date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of your election as archbishop of the Macedonian Orthodox Church I send you sincere congratulations and wish you much success in the performance of your responsible duties. At the same time I express my conviction that your election and activity will represent a fresh impetus to the further development of good relations between the organs of the sociopolitical communities and the Macedonian Orthodox Church.

BRIEFS

SERBIAN POWER RESTRICTIONS--Serbia will introduce the first degree of electric power restriction on 15 August. This was decided at today's session of the assembly of the republican self-managing interest community for power industry. The restriction will affect street lighting, shop windows, advertising and refrigerating installations. However this is only the beginning of the power crisis in Serbia. At the Nikola Tesla thermal power plant in Obrenovac, four generating units are out of action; two are undergoing the standard repairs and two are defective. At the Kostolao thermal power plant, the repair of one generating unit has been extended beyond the scheduled time. Water conditions are less favorable than expected and supply of energy from Kosovo is also lower. This worsened power situation is Serbia is expected to last for several months in all likelihood until the end of the year. The second half of August and September are expected to be most critical periods. There will be a shortage of 12.8 percent of power in August and of 14.2 percent in September. Saving power is the only measure to avoid forced restrictions. [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Aug 81 LD]